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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	04/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Time: 2:55 to 5:45

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sunga dynasty replaced the Mauryan dynasty when Pushyamitra Sunga took over the Mauryans.

Contribution to Cultural, Social Development

1. Rise of Brahminism started with Buddhism on slight decline.

2. Rituals like horse sacrifice (Ashwa-medha) started.

3. Vaishavism was born with devotees worshipping Vishnu.

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(4) Language of Sanskrit flourished.

(5) Sungas also patronized Jainism which led to its flourishing.

Hence, Sunga dynasty was a pre-cursor to Gupta administration's 'Golden' period.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Foreign nationals played an important role in India's freedom struggle which helped domestic leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, etc.

Role of Foreign Nationals

① Annie Besant taught Indians the concept of 'Self-Government'.

> Her efforts led to unification of Moderate - Extremist & Congress - Muslim League (Lucknow Pact).

② Axis powers helped Bose form Mukti Sena with prisoners of war.

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(3) Japan gave Andaman-Nicobar to Indian National Army for marching onto British.

(4) Com-Intern helped rise of communism in India empowering workers & peasants.

(5) Zimmerman plan of Bagha Jatin was based on arm imports from Germany

Hence, foreign nationals helped spread of new ideas, provided hard support in the form of men & weapons to India.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia contributed significantly in Indian freedom struggle focussing more on workers.

Contribution in Freedom Struggle

1. Arranged workers into unions.
2. Formed another force to counter British through strike, protest, etc.
3. Made workers realize their rights of decent pay, working conditions, etc.
4. Ensured success of various Swadeshi movements.

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Post - Independence Contribution

1. Influenced the socialist pattern of Indian economy.

2. Ensured social welfare of middle-class workers.

3. Reduced oppressive working conditions in manufacturing.

Ram Manohar Lohia played a significant role to shape the worker's struggle throughout the freedom struggle & post it as well.

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4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamigenic zones are the locations most vulnerable to tsunamis.

Fig1. Tsunamigenic zones.

Propogation of Tsunami

① Creation :- Naturaly due to underwater earthquake / ~~volcanic~~ volcanic.

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explosion OR man-made like under-water bomb explosion.

(2) Huge ripples of water propogate from origin.

(3) Wind provides the shear causing height of tide to rise.

(4) Speeds of tsunamis are inversely proportional to depths.

(5) Ocean currents might aid / restrict the tsunami propogation.

A mighty tsunami was witnessed in Japan in 2011 caused by under-water earthquake which led to Fukushima accident.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.
(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are one of the newer geographic phenomenon which were observed on Indian Ocean in December 2021.

Fig 1. Atmospheric lake.

> It is a huge cluster of water-vapour in atmosphere which looks like a lake floating in the air.

Characteristics of Atmospheric Lakes

① Much denser than surrounding atmospheric air.

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(2) Might lead to heavy rainfall in the region.

(3) Caused due to increased evaporation due to global temperature increase & stagnancy in upper-air circulation.

(4) Affects the air-mass of the region.

(5) Affects atmospheric circulations like Walker circulation, Madden-Julian Oscillation, etc.

(6) Planes flying might face severe turbulence.

However, more findings are needed to understand the exact cause & effect of atmospheric lakes.

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6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic nodules are reserves of metals like Copper, Manganese, Zinc, Rare Earth Metals which are found in ocean beds.

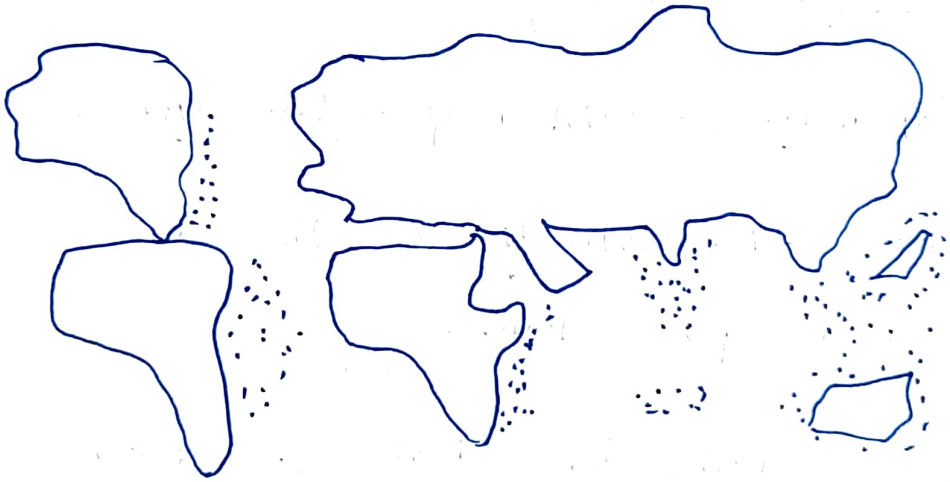

Fig 1. Distribution of Polymetallic Nodules

Significance

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1. Application in new technologies like Lithium in electric vehicles

2. Source of energy – India's mining is expected to make it energy secure for 100 years.

3. Vast reserves as compared to on-surface reserves.

4. Expensive – will help reduce CAD.

5. More easier extraction as they are in more pure form.

India has rightly undertaken Deep Sea Mission for sustainable exploration of Poly-Metallic Nodules.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Techincal textiles are man-made textiles which are specifically made for a purpose. Eg:- fire suits, synthetic tight clothes for sports-person, etc.

Significance

1. More durable than cotton textiles.
2. Can be synthetically produced - lesser dependance on cotton as raw material.
3. Increasing demand - 60% of global trade currently.

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(4) Suited to specific purpose.

(5) High margin products ⇒ more profitable for manufacturers.

Steps taken by GOI

(1) MITRA scheme for setting-up integrated textile parks.

(2) Introduction of textile research courses in premium institutions like IITs.

(3) Creation of domestic demand.

We need to diversify our textile export which is 70% cotton based currently to ensure $5 trillion economy.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Internal migration is migration of people from their original residence to new one within the country. Eg:- 70-30% Rural Urban split in 2011 is expected to be 50-50% by 2040 showing internal migration.

Challenges for Urban Governance

1. Lack of accommodating space leads to slums. Eg:- Dharavi in Mumbai.
2. Cannot provide employment at such large scales.
3. Increased crimes due to lower income.
4. Widening inequalities between white

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collar jobs & informal workers like domestic maids.

(5) Damage to environment. Eg:- Pollution of urban rivers like Mithi, Yamuna, etc.

Remedial Measures

(1) Stop migration by providing enhanced income at origin place. Eg:- food processing for farmers.

(2) Create Satellite cities to avoid crowding city centre. Eg:- Navi Mumbai for Mumbai

(3) De-centralise economic activities across states. Eg:- Multiple capitals.

(4) More local body devolution for region specific measures (Ar. 275) v/s specific grants (Ar. 280).

With growing urbanisation, it is important to strengthen urban local governance to provide quality life.

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation is the phenomenon of mixing of global markets, people, products, services, etc.

Opportunities for Working Women

1. More employment opportunities with coming in of MNCs. Eg:- Samsung.
2. Betterment of working conditions for women in line with global standards. Eg:- Enactment of PoSH Act.
3. Flourishing of cities like Pune as IT hub which doesnt have gender discrimination on working as seen in cities.
4. Recent avenue of permanent Work-from-Home propogated by West will

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help ~~wom~~ working mothers.

(5) Development of modern transport & communications, home appliances, etc. reducing the burden for working women.

Challenges remain

(1) Increasing expectation to work while home responsibility sharing between couples remain the same.

(2) Proliferation of contract based work like Urban Company which lacks social security.

(3) With more women entering white collar labour-force, proliferation of domestic working women who earn minimal wages without social security.

As globe gets more inter-twinned, it is necessary to ensure equitable benefits to all working women.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Anti-conversion laws enacted by certain state governments like UP, Gujarat, etc. seeks to prohibit conversion of religion & also nullify a marriage if it is solely based for conversion.

Rationale behind Anti-Conversion Laws

1. In some cases, the conversions have been coercive.
2. Avoid disturbing social harmony caused due to conversion in some cases.
3. Provide legal basis for government to take actions in case individual's right to religion has been violated by conversion.

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Concerns Raised

1. Right to Religion is fundamental right under Article 25 & includes
   - → Following / not following any religion.
   - → Undertaking willful conversion.
2. Violates individual's Right to Privacy as held in Puttaswamy Case.
3. Right to choose spouse is fundamental right under Article 21.
4. Can be used by state to target particular communities.
5. Used by families to nullify marriages done against their wishes.

With democracy maturing in India, it is necessary to protect individual rights without using coercion.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Asian rulers had access to India via khyber pass which led to political & cultural impact on India.

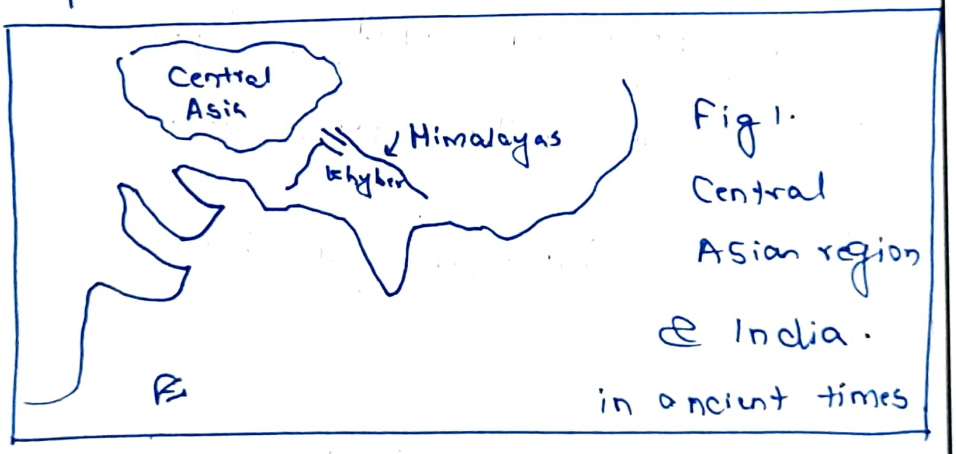

Fig 1. Central Asian region & India in ancient times

Cultural Impact

(1) Asoka's edicts in North-west are in kharoshti script which was derived from Persia.

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(2) The idea of erecting pillars with abacus, capital, etc, was derived from Persia.

Fig 2. Pillars

(3) Bactrian-Graeco influence on Buddhism led to Gandhara art.

→ Strong focus on details, drappery

→ Buddha in smiling form evolved.

(4) Issuing of bilingual coins by kushanas.

(5) The curtains in the theatre were introduced.

(6) Taller structures developed. Eg:- Height of stupas increased by kushanas.

(7) Mahayana Buddhism flourished.

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Political Impact

1. Invasion by Alexander subdued Indian rulers like king of Porus.

2. Persian rulers invaded India deep till Gangetic plains.

3. Bactrian invasion led to change in governance of Indian rulers.

Thus Central Asian formed an important contact of India which we are trying to revive now through India - Central Asian Dialogue.

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12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

India before British domination contributed 23% of world GDP which reduced to mere 3% by the end of British rule in 1947.

Governance as means of exploitation

1. Blatant violation of tribal rights.
   Eg:- Deccan revolt, koya revolt against British intrusion.

2. Ruining of traditional handicrafts to flourish British made goods.

3. High duties on Indian made

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goods to deprive economic advancement of Indians.

(4) Farmers forced to grow cash-crops like tobacco, Indigo leading to food insecurity.

(5) Railways, communication, etc. was developed to benefit movement of goods.

(6) Lower pay grade to Indian employees.

No focus on public welfare.

(1) After Indian independence in 1947,
→ 80% population was BPL.
→ Literacy rate was mere 13%.

(2) Poorly managed & man-made

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Famines like 1942-43.

(3) Education benefitted only classes not masses.

(4) Healthcare system was non-existent with life expectancy at ~60 years.

(5) Caste-system was deeply entrenched through Zamindari system.

(6) Communalism increased & reached its peak in 1947 massacre.

It is astounding how India has reversed the 200 years of deprivation & today is a bigger economy than British.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

India is known as melting pot of culture & has ~121 languages with ~ 20,000 dialects. However, this diversity created a threat post-independence.

Sensitive Issue of Language

① Constitution prescribed Hindi in Devanagri script as official language with English to be continued for 15 years till Hindi is established.

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(2) South India saw it as domination by North India & opposed imposition of Hindi

(3) Demand of language based states emerged. Eg:- Potti Srimalu's Vishal Andhra movement.

Dealing by Indian Govt.

(1) States Reorganisation Committees like SK Dhar, JVP, etc. gave more importance to administration efficiency

(2) Official Languages Act, 1963 & its subsequent Amendments extended use of English indefinitely till Southern States wanted.

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(3) Prescription of 3 language formula to promote Hindi along with English language.

(4) 8th schedule enlists 22 languages which can be used in Parliament, exams are conducted in them.

(5) States are free to use any language as official language.

(6) Proceedings, judgements in High Courts can be in local languages.

(7) No representation to govt. can be rejected even if it is in non-official language.

With these safe-guards, India has accommodated the languages diversity.

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14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Second World war ended with US bombing Japan with nuclear bombs. It led to a new world order of which decolonisation was a part.

Factors for decolonisation

1. Weakened imperial powers like Britain, France which no longer could hold the colonies.

2. Emergence of new super-powers like US, USSR which favored de-colonisation.

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(3) Establishment of UN, IMF, World Bank with representation from all countries.

(4) Growth of nationalism in colonies.

(5) Imperial powers wanted scope for neo-colonialism. Eg:- France in Africa.

(6) Strength of imperialist power questioned after they took help from colonies.

(7) Success of revolutions like French (inspired Raja Ram Mohan Roy), Russian (led to communist uprising), etc.

Role Played by India

(1) India had a strong policy of supporting decolonisation. Eg:- in Africa.

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(2) It formulated Non-Alignment Movement to reduce vulnerabilities of newly formed colonies.

(3) Indian nationalism tools like Satyagraha became world famous.

(4) India became the voice of global South pushing for reforms in global bodies.

(5) India helped in peace-keeping post decolonisation in Africa through UN Peace-keeping force.

India continues to play a leading role in now, neo-decolonisation aspects like data privacy, Food Subsidies etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine Heat Waves are the conditions with abnormally high sea temperatures which are often short - lived.

Causes for formation

1. Increase in global temperature due to climate change.
2. Sea absorbs 90% of temperature increase (IPCC).
3. Releasing of pollutants, heated water from power plants into oceans.

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(4) Weakening of ocean currents leading to stagnancy in sea-water.

(5) Change in wind conditions affecting heat-dissipation.

(6) Other causes like acid rains which increase temperature of water when mixed.

Consequences for India

(1) Increased cyclones due to increased sea-surface temperature. Eg:- 80% increase in Arabian sea since 1950s.

(2) Damage to coral reefs leading to more dissolution. Eg:- 2020 MHW washed out 80% of corals in Gulf of Mannar.

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(3) Increased damage by cyclones. Eg:- Amphan had low wind speed but intensified because of MWH beneath its track.

(4) Deoxification of ocean leading to lower fish production.

(5) More hot & humid weather as temperature differential between land-sea decreases. Eg:- 2022 Mumbai Heat Wave

MHW are expected to increase 50x by 2100 (IPCC). We need concerted actions at global level to tackle this challenge.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

India in 2021 proposed National Mission on Edible Oil - Palm Oil to reduce its import dependency by over 60% in next decade.

Geo-climatic conditions needed

1. Large amount of rainfall equal to tropical forest levels..
2. Warm & humid climate.
3. Huge land area to make it viable.
4. Frost-free weather conditions.
5. Well-drained soil conditions.

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Need to promote large scale cultivation

1. India imports ~60% of oil palm demand leading to loss of forex.

2. Will increase India's resilience to external shocks. Eg:- Indonesia ban in the light of Ukraine crisis on Palm

3. More remunerative crop for farmers & will lead to diversification of crops.

4. Will develop otherwise under-developed areas of Andaman & Nicobar, North-East, etc.

However, Challenges Remain

1. Oil Palm is invasive species. Sri-Lanka stopped cultivation after it

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

damaged bio-diversity.

(2) Huge water requirement of 300-500 litres per tree per day.

(3) Crops take 4-5 years to mature. Since farmers cannot wait that long, the sector might get dominated by corporates.

India can initially cultivate the plant on pilot basis. Simultaneously, diversifying sources of oil, reducing oil consumption through campaigns like 'Heart Attack Rewind', focusing on plant oil, etc. can be explored.

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17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The global challenge of climate change is affecting Himalayas disproportionately with warming ~ 0.4°C more than other parts.

Changes in Himalayan Cryosphere

1. Increased temperature disturbing the energy balance.
2. Melting of glaciers has reduced the albedo of Himalayas.
3. Concentration of HFCs, PM 2.5 due to cold dense air over the mountains.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications for India's Water Security

1. Change in ecological flow of major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna.

2. Instances of flash flood like 2013 kedarnath leading to lower potable water sources.

3. Loss of freshwater sources with melting of glaciers, lakes, etc.

4. Poor quality of rainfall due to dissolved particulates in himalayan clouds.

5. Change in temperature characteristics of tibetian plateau affecting the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rabi rainfall.

(6) Change in wind patterns e.g. Sub-tropical jet which will restrict SW monsoon from advancing towards Ganga plain leading to more drought.

Measures Needed

(1) Control over local emissions. Eg:- Black Carbon

(2) Chopra committee recommendation to avoid dams to ensure natural flow of rivers.

Himalayas is a very fragile eco-system which needs utmost care for its survival.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

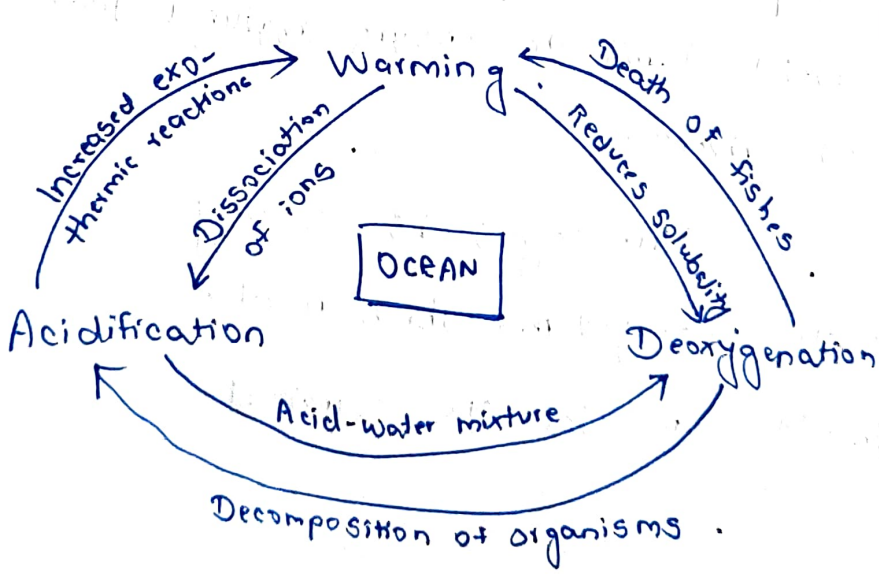
महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ocean warming refers to increase in temperatures of oceans.

Acidification is increase in H^+ concentration i.e., decrease in pH of oceans

Deoxygenation is reduction in dissolved oxygen in the oceans.

The Deadly Trio



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Consequences

1. Rising Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD) leading to dissolution of corals.
2. Deaths of fishes due to lower Oxygen – economic loss + food insecurity (16 million in India).
3. Increased frequency & intensity of cyclones. Eg:- Amphan.
4. Reduced carbon sequestration potential of ocean.
5. More heat dome effect on continents.
6. Reduced moderating influence of oceans leading to more

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extreme weather events.

(7) Acidic clouds formed over ocean damaging human skin, monuments like Taj Mahal, etc.

(8) Emission of harmful gases like Hydrogen Sulphide, Nitrates, etc. due to decomposed organisms.

Measures Needed

(1) Halting global temperature rise through Net-Zero commitments.

(2) Reducing IUU fisheries to disturb marine eco-system least.

The deadly trio is expected to intensify by 50x by 2100 (IPCC). We need global concerted efforts to achieve. SDG 13.

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19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

ST in India underwent 15% lesser institutional deliveries v/s normal population showing lack of healthcare access to tribals.

Myriad Healthcare Challenges

1. Remote location makes setting up Health-Wellness Centre (HWCs) difficult.

2. Lack of awareness about diseases with major reliance on traditional medicines, therapies, etc.

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(3) Resistance to outsiders. Eg:- Govt. COVID vaccine efforts were resisted in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra.

(4) Lack of trust between government - tribals due to LWE incidences.

(5) Low accountability of doctors. 30% absent in any PHC at any time.

(6) Skewed distribution of tertiary healthcare in urban areas.

(7) Primary economic activities inhibits access to costly healthcare with ~60% out-of-Pocket Expenditure.

(8) Extreme isolation of some groups like PVTGs.

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Remedial Measures Needed

1. Designating community trusted PoC in each village to disseminate health information. Eg:- Sarpanch.

2. Expanding communication infrastructure for tele-consultations. Eg:- E-Sanjeevani.

3. Ensuring attendance of doctors through social audits, biometric, etc.

4. Streamlining alternate medicine like AYUSH which tribals trust.

5. Creating hub-spoke model of primary-tertiary healthcare for serious issues.

Although we need to protect tribal culture with least interference, it should be balanced with robust healthcare services.

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20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

The recent TV series 'Panchayat' threw light on issue of Sarpanch Patis where although Sarpanch is a lady, the office of Sarpanch is ran by her husband as her proxy.

Reservation for increasing participation

① 73rd & 74th Amendment have mandated 33% reservation to women in local bodies thus increasing awareness.

② States like Karnataka have increased the limit to 50%.

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However, the concept of 'Sarpanch Pati' flourished only after reservations.

Much more is needed than reservations

1. Empowering women economically to boost self-esteem
2. Training them in handling office affairs, computers, etc.
3. Creating deterrence by punishing extreme violations of reservations.
4. Creating awarness among villagers over the actual functioning of panchayats.
5. Eliminating the patriarchal mindset through school based parents education.

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Way Ahead

1. India needs to set-up 10,000 SHGs similiar to 10,000 FPOs to make women more independent.

2. Female politicians can take the lead over creating next-generation women leaders at grass-root level.

Reservation in local bodies was a step in the right direction but it needs to be augmented with women empowerment & breaking of patriarchal shackles in the minds of the people.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online.	Date	29/08/22.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Time : 9:05 – 11:57

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिरं निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Chalukyas was a kingdom which ruled in S.India with Badami as its capital.

Architecture of Grandeur

① Badami & Aihole caves at Ravan-pahadi are one of the largest in India.

② The temples built were larger than average heighted temples.

Hybrid Characteristics

> Chalukyas focused on Vesara style of architecture which combined both

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Dravida & Nagara styles:

Vesara

Nagara traits	Dravidian traits
> Square base	> Vimanas stepped
> Curvilinear shikhara	> Gopurams, walls on outer sides

Chalukyan temples are:-

1. Vesara style: Aihole & Badami
2. Nagara style: Papantha.
3. South-Indian: Sangmeswara.

Thus, Chalukyas paved way for hybrid architecture mixing South Indian & North-Indian traits.

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2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ghadar movement was a San-fransico based movement in 1914 which was started by ex-soldiers & peasants.

Stated Goals of Ghadr Movement

1. Gather revolutionary base across world
2. Publish materials exposing British injustices.
3. Bring resurrection across all the colonies of British at once.
4. Strike terror in the hearts of imperialist.

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Failure of stated objective

① Ghadr movement took off in Lahore, Ferozpur, Rawalpindi after komagata Maru incidence in 1915.

② However, it was crushed by British using Defence of India Act, 1915.

However, it wasn't really failure

① It spread awareness about injustices of komagata Maru incidences.

② It inspired revolutionaries later.

③ British preferred negotiating with congress rather than tackling violent acts.

Thus although it couldn't meet its objective immediately, the political movement was not a failure.

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3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya literally translates to 'Sarva' + 'Uday' meaning rise (lifting) of all.

Influencing Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan

> Bhoodan movement which means 'Bhoomi' + 'Dan' was aimed at redistributing lands consolidated with Zamindars under British.

> People with large land holdings were voluntarily asked to donate lands

> It was re-distributed among landless & sharecroppers.

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> This led to more equity in society based on Gandhian concept.

> It was further extended to Gramdan where in villages were donated for resettlement of landless.

However it had limitations

1. Land owners were reluctant
2. Land distributed per person was too less for self-sufficiency.

The concept of Sarvodaya is today enshrined in our Constitution in the form of Article 39 (b) & (c) – redistributing wealth.

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4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonics Theory states that plates comprising of both - continents & ocean floor move over Asthenosphere.

Evidences of Plate Tectonics

1. Rising of Himalayas due to Indian plate pushing Eurasian.
2. Formation of Mid-oceanic ~~regions~~ ridges.
3. Active seismic / volcanic zones at plate boundaries.
4. Finding on similar minerals on two different continents showing they moved apart. Eg:- Gold in Brazil

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& Africa.

(5) Fossil from different era showed different climatic conditions.

Explaining movement

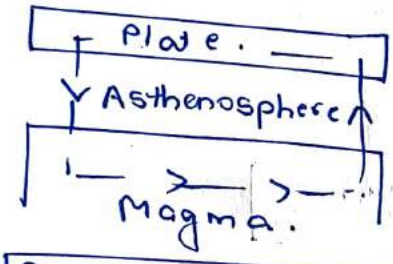

Fig1. Convection Current

> Due to different temperatures & densities, metals get separated in Asthenosphere

> Radio-active decay causes convection current which leads to movement of plates.

Recently, geologists have discovered more plates to further explain the earthquakes in the world.

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5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Abyssal Plains are the plains in the deep ocean spread all across the world.

Formation of Abyssal Plains

1. Spreading of sea-floor due to convectional current.
2. Under-water volcanoes building the land-surface.
3. Movement of plates due to tectonics.
4. Erosion of sea mounds due to ocean currents.
5. Biological activities by marine organisms.

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Features in Abyssal Plains

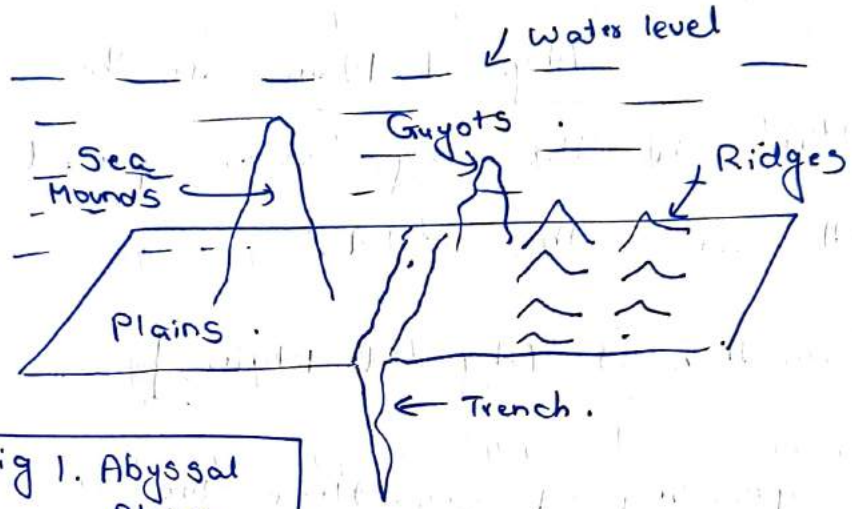

Fig 1. Abyssal Plains

1. Sea mounds are the hills under water.
2. Trenches are the deepest points.
3. Guyots are fully submerged hills.

Abyssal plains form one of the most productive grounds in terms of hydrocarbon, poly-metallic nodules, etc.

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6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.
(150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is one of the largest producer of tea today & has cultivation in North-East, Darjeeling, Karnataka, Kerala, etc.

Geographical Conditions

1. Well drained soil - prefriably slopy.
2. Alluvial soil rich in iron.
3. No extreme weather events like heavy winds, floods, etc.

Climatic Condition

1. Frost-free days during harvesting.
2. Good rainfall - Eg:- Western Ghats.

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③ Temperatures of 20-30°c.

Reasons for introduction in Duar

① Duars are the Darjeeling - Sikkim & partly NE Himalayas.

② Slopes provided well-drained soil.

③ Ambient climate throughout year.

④ Floodplains produced by Himalayan rivers provided adequate water.

⑤ Closer to their capital - kolkata.

Even today, the Darjeeling Tea is world famous for its quality & authenticity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. **(150 words) 10**

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Droughts are the condition of scarcity of water. Around 68% of Net Sown Area of India is drought prone (2nd ARC). Today drought has taken new form as flash drought.

	Flash	Conventional
Time period	> 3-4 days to week	> Occurs over months / years.
Causes	> Localized or Spontaneous i) Heat waves ii) Heavy evaporation iii) Spontaneous water demand, etc.	> Prolonged over long time: i) Years of ground-water use ii) Encroaching of water bodies. iii) Erratic rains due to climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	Flash	Conventional
Effect	> Smaller area, Smaller time	Larger area, over the years.
Example	> Drought in Maharashtra in 2022	> Drought of 2009 in India.

Increasing Vulnerability to Flash Droughts

1. Increasing temperatures leading to more evaporation of surface water.
2. Increased construction, deforestation leading to aquifer damage.
3. Erratic monsoon with intense break leading to monsoon droughts.

India has lost $80 billion to disasters in last 20 years (UN Report). We need concerted efforts to tackle conventional & emerging threats.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal workers refer to the workforce which are not formally registered with government. They form 95% of workforce (PLFS 19-20) & do not enjoy social security benefits like paid leaves, insurance, etc.

Various Initiatives Taken

1. PM Atal Pension Yojana to provide post retirement pensions.
2. PM Rojgar Protsahan Yojana to formalize the economy.
3. Social Security Code 2020 fixing minimum wages, working hours, etc.

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(4) e-Shram portal to register informal workers & provide accidental insurance.

Gaps Remain

(1) Informal workers not empowered to challenge the employees.

(2) Outsourcing due to rigid labour laws has led to more informalization.

(3) Access to schemes is an issue.

(4) Schemes like PPF are also dominated by formal sector.

Going ahead, we need to formalize economy or recognize the informal economy through contract, gig regulations to ensure decent working conditions for all (SDG 8).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Government recently increased the minimum marriageable age of girls to 21 bringing it at par with boys.

How will it help?

1. Parity between genders in line with Article 15.
2. Giving more opportunities of career, education, etc. to girls.
3. Giving legal basis to authorities.

However problem remains

1. Even when age was 18, 25% of women of age 30 today were married before 18 years (NFHS-5).

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(2) This shows it is mentality & not the law which needs changes.

(3) Parents marry daughter early because of social norms, fear of dowry, etc.

(4) Even in liberal societies, there are lesser avenues for girl education & career. Eg:- 1:7 ratio in IITs.

(5) Giving 3 years more is of no use if girls are not economically productive.

(6) Might lead to more underground marriages & misuse of law by authorities for harassment.

Although, raising age is one component, we need to accompany it with mindset change to stop child marriages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. **(150 words) 10**

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुन: केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

In 2021, Haryana brought 'Haryana State Employment of Local Candidate' Bill which reserved 75% of jobs in private sector for locals. It promoted regionalism which is placing regional interest over national interest.

Threat to National Integration

1. Creates distinction between workforce - locals v/s outsiders which is against Article 19 - Right to Profession.
2. Reduces investments in India due to constraints causing lesser economic activities & hence social unrest.
   Eg:- Venezuela.

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(3) Some regionalist movement can turn violent & secessionist. Eg:- Khalistan.

(4) Reduces effectiveness of national policies Eg:- Ek Bharat Sreshtha Bharat.

However, it can be positive

(1) Strengthen diversity by voicing demands of all regions.

(2) Promote democracy through regional parties.

Regions have to uphold their demands & progress to some extent. But it should be on outward looking factors like skills, R&D, etc. v/s inward looking like reservations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Ancient India period refers roughly to before 250 AD which includes Harappan civilization, Mauryan, etc.

Role of Agricultural Surplus

(1) Agriculture increased as man moved from cattle rearing (Early vedic) to wheat cultivation (later vedic).

(2) To store agricultural surplus, granaries were erected in cities.
Eg:- Harappan sites.

(3) It led to stagnancy in human lives as hunting was no longer needed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leading to formation of urban centres.

Growth of Crafts & Trade

1. Food sufficiency means people could move to other occupations.
2. Boat making, metallurgy, cosmetics, etc. flourished leading to manufacturing hubs. Eg:- Pataliputra on the banks of Son.
3. To safeguard the settlements, forts were built leading to urbanization.
4. Trade with central Asian brought concepts like Satraps which were de-centralized units like states/cities.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Growth of Population

(1) Settlements rather than hunting-gathering gave more time to procreate. Hence population increased

(2) However, land could satisfy limited people & hence people migrated.
Eg:- Harsha kept Nilpitu to track migration to urban centres.

Even today, the urbanization continues due to same three factors. Agri surplus from Green Revolution increased income to settle in urban areas, population explosion in 1980s & trade avenues in cities like Mumbai.

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12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India of the 18th century was in a state of disarray with multiple power centres like Maratha, Mughal & even foreign powers trying to establish their rule.

Failed at Economic Progress

1. Over-dependence on agriculture.
2. No new innovations like boat making, steel, etc. when Europe was blooming with Industrial Revolution.
3. Non-existent connectivity – no roads, railways, etc.

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(4) No investments from emperor who only enjoyed lavish life.

Failed at Cultural Progress

(1) Handicrafts were limited with no mass manufacturing.

(2) Multiple religions, creeds existing without unity. Eg:- Anglo-French Rivalry, Tipu Sulton wars where Marathas supported British.

Failed at Social Progress

(1) Dismal position of women - sati, child marriage prevalent.

(2) Education system too traditional for changing world & limited to

upper castes

(3) Non-existent healthcare.

Could have saved the country.

(1) British couldn't have taken advantage by pitting one group against other.

(2) Modern machinery to fight British could have been developed.

(3) Lower inequalities would have improved economy of country.

However, the learnings have been well taken where through Aatmanirbhar Bharat, PM-JAY, NEP 2020 are trying to ensure economic, social & cultural progress.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in 1934 after British started severe oppression due to failure of 2nd Round Table Conference.

2 - Stage Debate post CDM

	Swarajists	No-changers
Ideology	> Keep the movement going > Council entry to keep political activities going	> Pause movement as masses were tired > Constructive activities like Charkha, Khadi, etc.

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	Swarajists	No-changers
Why the ideology?	Mend or end the council	Keep people involved in mass struggle.
Positives of approach	> Voice against Bureaucracy > Defeat of anti-India bill like Public Safety Bill.	> Taking up causes like Anti-touchability liquor consumption etc.
Issues with Approach	> Couldnt keep away the lust of power > Failed to take peasant's cause.	> Did not work for economic upliftment of untouchables > khadi was expensive.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Although both the approaches had both positive & negatives, they eventually managed to challenge the British empire in India.

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14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. **(250 words) 15**

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution was a revolution which happened in 1917 & which overthrew the Czarist regime. However, it was followed by a civil war.

Causes of Civil War

1. Russia was most damaged in World War-I due to non-modernized defence forces.
2. High inflation, high prices led to social unrest.
3. Lack of immediate strong control

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after collapse of Czar - everyone wanted their share.

Course of war

New government pulls out of world war → Tries to stabilize economy through increasing production → fails → People take to streets → widespread protests → Suppression by government → Bolsheviks take over.

Outcomes of war

1. Bolsheviks rise to power.
2. Shift to closed economy with focus on strategic goods. Eg:-

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Machinery, defence equipment, etc.

Reasons for Bolshevik Victory.

① Weak governance after Revolution.

② Supported by masses – peasants, workers v/s support of only few high class to Government.

Russian revolution & subsequent civil war provided new model of communism which provided that state has social welfare responsibilities in addition to political & economic duties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. **(250 words) 15**

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial Lakes are the lakes formed when glaciers retreat leaving behind Moraine as embankments. Sometimes these moraines burst leading to floods known as ~~GLF~~ GLOFs.

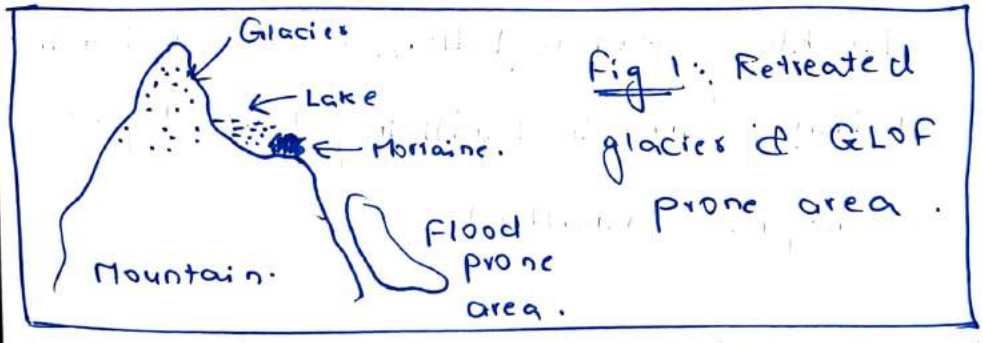

Fig 1:- Retreated glacier & GLOF prone area.

Susceptibility of Himalayas

(1) Himalayas have the largest number of glaciers outside polar areas.
Eg:- Biafo, Baltoro etc.

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(2) Himalayan glaciers are melting at rate ~2x higher than global average (IPCC AR 6)

(3) At Himalayas, Indian plate is pushing against Eurasian plate leading to rock falls, spill-over effects.

(4) Himalaya region is tectonically active.

(5) Reckless deforestation, road construction, mining are destabilizing the slopes (Chopra Committee).

Measures Needed

(1) Mapping of Glacial Lakes using Synthetic Aperture Radar.

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(2) Maintaining channels for natural ecological flow of rivers to avoid flooding.

(3) Reducing local pollutants like Black Carbon by substituting Diesel with EVs & biomass with LPG.

(4) Stabilizing slopes through afforestation

(5) Shifting of communities extremely vulnerable to GLOF.

In addition to local measures, global efforts are needed to halt global warming & hence glacier melting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. **(250 words) 15**

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are minerals which are often available in lower quantities but are super-valuable in their end-uses. Eg:- Lithium, Manganese, Uranium, Poly-Metallic Nodules, etc.

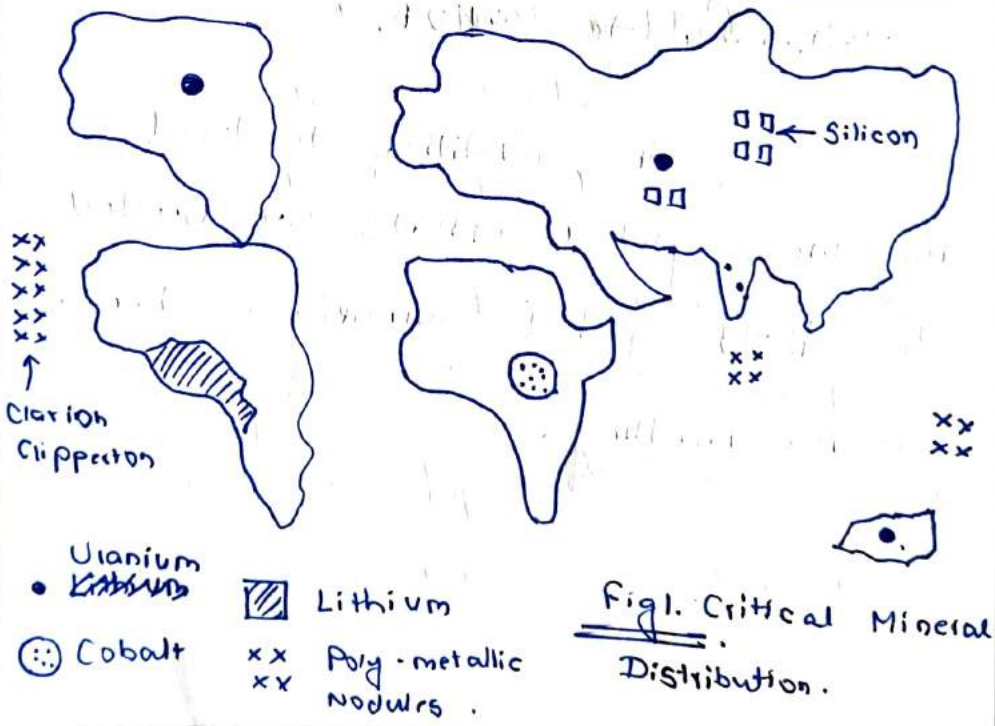

Fig1. Critical Mineral Distribution.

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Distribution in India

1. Uranium: Very low quantities in Cuddapah basin, Chattisgarh Basin, Aravalis.

2. Monazite :- Andhra, Kerala, Odisha, etc

3. Lithium: Brine pools of Rajasthan.

4. Poly-metallic Nodules :- Indian Ocean region — 5kg /m² availability.

Significance of Critical Minerals

1. Use in new technologies - Lithium Cobalt in Electric Vehicles.

2. Silicon in semi-conductor is used in almost all electronic devices today.

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(3) India's polymetallic storage can satisfy its energy needs for next 100 years.

(4) High-value products give boost to economy in lesser volume output.

(5) Geopolitical significance like oil in 1970s.

(6) Relatively environment friendly.
Eg:- 3 stage Nuclear Plant from Monazite as fuel.

(7) Abundant v/s fossil fuels.

India has started missions like Deep Sea Mission, Critical Mineral Partnership with Australia to explore these minerals sustainably.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ice - sheets are huge mass of ice usually found near poles.

Importance of ice - sheets

(1) Have high albedo - reflecting excess energy & maintaing the heat balance.

(2) Produce cold air mass leading to temperature stabilization.

(3) Support biodiversity like polar bear, seal, etc.

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(4) Maintain permafrost which has stored carbon, GHG, etc.

(5) Insulates the ocean from further freezing

(6) Keeps the ocean current working. Eg:- Arctic Meridonial Ocean Current.

Impact of Melting

In 2021, 6 trillion tonnes of ice melted in a single day in Arctic (IPCC AR6) which has serious impacts.

On world:

(1) Rising sea level - highest in last 3 decades

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Weakening ocean current leading to lower heat re-distribution.

(3) Lowering Albedo increasing global warming.

On India:

(1) Arctic amplification affects Indian Ocean & hence Indian Monsoon.

(2) Loss in fish productivity which is staple food for ~ 16 million people.

(3) More extreme events like El-Nino.

(4) Weakened Indian Ocean Dipole leading to lower rain

(5) Increased heat waves. Eg:- April 2022.

India has rightly taken sustainable exploration of ice-sheets through its Bharati, Himadari, Maitri stations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin cyclones are two cyclones produced simultaneously due to different weather conditions.

Role of Rossby Waves

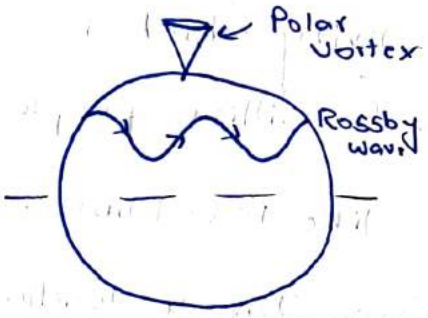

Fig 1. Rossby wave

> Jet streams are sinusoidal wind patterns circling the globe due to temperature difference between temperate & polar region

> When temperature difference drops, jet streams meander more forming Rossby Waves.

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> More meandering means more cold air comes in contact with sub-tropical warm air leading to extra-tropical cyclones.

Role of Madden - Julian Oscillation

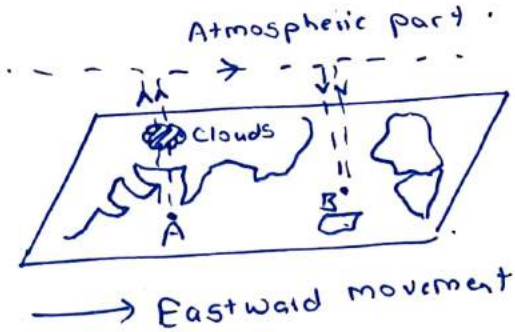

Fig2 Madden Julian Oscillation

→ Eastward movement

> Madden Julian Oscillation is eastward moving ocean-atmospheric phenomenon.

> It has convective phase (pt. A) where rainfall / cyclones occur.

> As it moves east, the cyclone frequency towards east increases leading to twin cyclones.

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With increasing global temperatures due to climate change, both - Rossby waves & MJO are intensifying leading to higher frequency of twin cyclones.

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19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

India since independence through various measures has brought female literacy from ~ 20% to ~ 65% today showing empowerment.

Welfare Approach (1947-70s)

1. Constitutional provisions like Article 15, Article 16 prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sex.
2. Provision of healthcare, education to all women.
3. Strict laws like Dowry Prohibition, etc to avoid harassment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Development Approach (1970s – 1990s)

1. Formation of Self Help Groups like SEWA for development.
2. Women started joining male dominated IITs, Factories, etc.
3. Poverty alleviation schemes like 20 point programme focussed on women.

Empowerment Approach (1990 + Today)

1. Safer workplace. Eg:- POSH Act.
2. Reservations in local bodies through 73rd / 74th Amendment.
3. Bettering health through schemes like SAG (Scheme for Adolescent Girls), ICDS, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Opening up of economy leading to more jobs. Eg:- IT Industry.

Role Played by Voluntary Organisation

(1) SHG like Kundumbashree (Kerala) has majority women workforce.

(2) Formation of voluntary cooperatives like Lijjat which empowered women.

(3) Providing skill - training like tailoring, beauty parlour, etc.

(4) Spread awareness about rights against domestic abuse, harassment, etc

Going ahead, it is important to ensure parity in gender to reap the ~~common~~ demographic dividend effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? **(250 words) 15**
आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalisation refers to mixing up of markets, thoughts, cultures, etc. due to increasing inter-connectedness in the world. In India, it sped up after 1991 liberalisation.

Aggravating Poor's Challenges

① Inequalities have increased with top 10% in India owning 60% wealth (World Inequality Report 2022)

② India is facing imported inflation affecting poor disproportionately.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Traditional industries have ruined.
Eg:- Plastic replacing copra in kerala.

(4) Healthcare has become more expensive due to foreign pharma MNCs.

(5) Education has become inaccessible due to proliferation of private schools & extreme focus on English

(6) Loss of employment due to globalisation led automation.

However, it has +ve impacts

(1) Economic growth of India has increased leading to more budget for social welfare.

(2) Spread of ideas like equality improving condition of poor women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Eg:- Today 88% women can say 'No' to their husbands (NFHS-5)

(3) Online proliferation will make health tele-consultation, education easier going ahead.

(4) New markets for local handicrafts. Eg:- Kolhapuri Chappals which had lost relevance in between.

(5) Better technologies like precision farming, drones, etc. making small land holding of poor viable.

Thus globalization has had both (+ve) & (-ve) effect - we need to protect the poor from its adverse effect while reaping its benefits.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Dnyaneshwar Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	03-09-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Time :- 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Be

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Judicial Accountability refers to answerabilities of judiciary's actions against set rules, laws, etc. Currently, it is done by judiciary only internally.

Yes, new law is needed

① Pendancy :- 4Cr cases pending with 25% > 5 years old.

② Appointment :- Done by collegium system which is opaque to public.

③ Varied law interpretations :- Bombay HC in Satish Rogade case acquitted an accused because he groped a child over her clothes & there was no skin-contact as need in POCSO, 2012

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(4) Public accountability:- Judiciary currently not accountable to public as Parliament cant discuss judges conduct (Article 121)

However, it can affect Judicial Independence

(1) Executive might get power to question each & every decisions.

(2) Timelines for cases might lead to hasty decisions

(3) Judicial independence is basic structure of constitution.

Way Ahead

(1) Courts can follow Orissa HC:- which by self published pendancy, reasons, etc.

(2) Collegium discussions, criteria can be made public to bring transparency.

While judicial accountability is needed, it should be balanced with separation of power (Article 50).

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2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Article 12-35 deals with Fundamental Rights which are basic rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution. Article 36-51 deal with DPSPs which are "Instrument of Instruction" to state for policy making to ensure welfare state.

Reconciling - A Tough Task

> In Minerva Mills case, 1980, Supreme Court held that balance between Fundamental Rights & DPSP is bedrock of Indian Constitution. but clashes exist:

(1) TN Godavarman Case:- Court provided

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For Eco-Sensitive Zone (Article 48A) which hindered right to livelihood (Article 21) of tribals.

(2) While government seeks to avoid concentration of wealth (Article 39), it is against Right To Equality (Article 14).

(3) While UCC (Article 44) is being proposed, it might overshadow some aspects of right to religion (Article 25-26).

(4) Court provided liquor ban from 500m from highway (Article 47) which contradicts right to make own decision (Article 21)

Although, the reconciliation is tough, court rightly ruled that Fundamental Rights take precedence except Article 39 (b) (c). Going ahead, the clashes can be looked at on case-by-case basis.

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3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is an office directly under the supervision of PM which is headed by Principal Secretary to PM.

Functions of PMO

1. Coordinating among various departments to get inputs.
2. Monitoring implementation of various schemes via PRAGATI platform.
3. Advising PM on the impending issues, solutions.
4. Also, acts as one stop clearance for urgent project implementation.

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Role in Policy Making

1. Deciding new areas of policies.
   Eg:- PMO has officers for infra, rural, environment sector, etc.

2. Gathering on-ground information which can hinder policy.

3. Can also interact with stakeholders, public for policy input.

4. Advising cabinet on policy draft.

5. Steering the direction of policies along PM's vision. Eg:- Swacch Bharat Mission was PM's dream to see India defecation free.

Hence, PMO acts like a central body which supervises various governance initiatives for PM.

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4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124A (IPC) deals with Sedition which is act which brings hatred / disaffection against government established by law.

Need for Sovereignty & Integrity

1. Tackling security threats like terrorism, insurgency, etc. — Supreme Court upheld Sedition in Kedar Nath case, 1962.

2. Creating deterrence against anti-national activities.

3. Countering new issues like cyber attacks, radicalisation to ensure

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integrity.

However, contradicts Civil Liberties, HR

1. Low conviction rate :- at only 2.2%. shows its excessive use.

2. Vague terms like disaffection, hatred can lead to its misuse.

3. Government can use it to target political opponents, dissenters, etc,

4. Reduces scope for positive criticism of government policies.

keeping in mind S.G. Vyombatkere (2022) judgement, new Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita rightly replaced sedition with section 50, 'Of offences against State' balancing civil liberties with nation's sovereignty.

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5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

E-governance refers to provision of government services by electronic means. Eg:- Direct Benefit Transfer.

Citizen Participation As key

(1) Identification of Beneficiaries :- for e-governance needs to be done jointly with citizens. Eg:- Gram Sabha for PM-Awas.

(2) Digital literacy :- is a precondition for successful e-governance.

(3) Feedback :- by citizens can improve e-governance. Eg:- Pura

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Seva app of Andhra government, Mo-Sarkar of Odisha government.

(4) Formulating initiatives:- Need to take citizen's opinion on their needs. Eg:- DBT formulated after complaints of leakages.

(5) Voicing greivances:- in case of failure. Eg:- Cancelation of Aadhar cards due to biometric cancelation.

(6) Citizen enthusiasm:- Needed to fulfil e-governance needs. Eg:- Registering for PM-JAY digital card, giving biometric for Aadhar, etc.

Government should make e-governance, digital literacy as integral component of education system to ensure success of next generation of e-governance schemes.

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6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरूआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational District Programme was launched in 2018 to improve socio-economic condition in 112 most backward districts in India.

Success of ADP

1. Institutional deliveries in Rajasthan, Bihar increased from 40% → 90%.
2. Immunisation in Odisha increased from 50% to 95%.
3. e-governance schemes like e-courts setup. Eg:- Osmanabad (MH).
4. India has lifted 13 Cr people out of Multi-dimensional Poverty (MPI) as per MPI 2019-20 over 2015-16.

Don't write anything this margin

Challenges Remain

1. Intra-district disparity :- some blocks highly developed compared to others.

2. Delta rankings : focus more on quantity vs quality. Eg :- Tap ~~water~~ connection given but water is contaminated.

3. Multiple ministries in different districts creates coordination issues

4. Long-term impact not yet assessed.

However, ADP has been successful to large extent. As a next step, government has launched Aspirational Block Programme to ensure equitable development in districts.

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7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Non - Governmental organisation (NGOs) are not-profit organisation working towards a specific cause.

Eg:- Sonu Sood foundation helping migrants repatriation.

Technology in Advancing NGO Sector

1. Reaching out to more donors:- via online modes. Eg:- Milaap crowdfunding.

2. Improving operational efficiencies:- via Enterprise Resource Programmes.

3. Improving accountability:- Easier online financial filing — weeding out bad NGOs by government. Eg:- Amnesty International.

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Technology In Improving Beneficiary Outcomes

① Data for transparency:- Association for Democratic Reforms' reports on electoral bonds highlighted its issues.

② Guiding policy:- NGO Pratham's ASER has led to NIPUN Bharat scheme to improve numeracy & literacy.

③ Beneficiary identification:- Aadhar linkages, KYC, etc. can help weed out ghost beneficiaries.

④ Efficiency in operations:- Cloud kitchens by Akshaypatra helping it cater to more children

⑤ Gaining global best practices :- in new sectors like environment, water, etc.

Hence, technology can make NGOs a more stable plank to improve service delivery in India.

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8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

University Grants Commission in 2023 allowed foreign educational institutes to set-up campuses in India.

Implications – Positives

1. Increased quality of higher education in India due to increased competition
2. Diverse course options in line with new-age global requirements.
3. Saving of FOREX outgo :- ~ $30 Billion annually due to student migration.
4. Collaboration between Indian & foreign institutes for new-age R&D. Eg:- AI, Quantum computing.

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Implications – Negatives

① Freedom in deciding fees :- might exacerbate already existing class divide in higher education.

② Poaching of faculties :- from reputed HEIs in India. Eg:- IIT, IIM.

③ Allowing repatriation of profits means lesser financial gain for India.

④ Syllabus clashes :- While STEM courses are fairly uniform, British university cannot teach history justifying imperialism.

While a step in the right direction, the need is to develop a framework to ensure maximum gain to India. Eg:- % repatriation, syllabus synergies, etc.

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9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलना-फूलना संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Latin America is a region comprising of South-American countries like Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, etc.

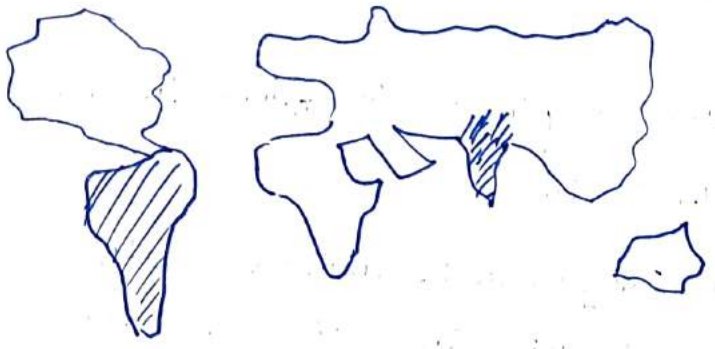

Fig 1. India - Latin America.

Latin America Critical in Foreign Policy

① Renewed focus on Indo-Pacific :- which is bordered by Latin America.

② Partnerships for critical minerals : Lithium (Bolivia, Chile), etc.

③ Potential Export Destination :- Eg. - Tata, Mahindra popular vehicles in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Brazil.

(4) Oil Reserves :- Venezuela has one of the largest. India looking to diversify.

(5) New challenges collaboration :- Environment Brazil's Amazon, India's tropical forest.

Flourishing Relations

(1) Expanding grouping :- Argentina included in BRICS in 2023.

(2) New bonding :- India invited Latin America countries in 'Voice of Global South' summit.

(3) New collaborations :- International Solar Alliance, Mineral Strategic Partnerships, etc

India can further setup a separate division in External Affairs Ministry for focused engagement with the resource rich & huge market potential region.

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10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt-trap diplomacy is a policy tool in which country A gives huge loans to country B for unsustainable projects, failing to pay which leads to forcing of diplomatic favours. Eg:- China taking control of Sri-Lanka's Hambantota port.

Impact on India due to China's Debt Trap

① Social unrest in neighborhood: Pakistan's forex crisis (10% debt to China), Sri-Lankan crisis, etc.

② Security issues:- After taking control of Hambantota port, China placed reconnaisance vessel in it.

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(3) Regional development is hindered. China forcing its own initiatives.

(4) Threatens India's Sovereignty :- CPEC passing through PoK.

(5) Limits India's influence :- in helping aid, development initiatives, etc.

Eg :- Nepal's reduced inclination to India.

What is Needed

(1) India's own initiatives :- Like soft-loan, infra projects like Kaladan to counter China.

(2) Partnering with like minded countries :- India can provide technical, manpower support to implement G7's Partnership for Global Infrastructure & Innovation (PGII).

Considering fate of Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, India's efforts in reaching out will be highly appreciated by other countries to counter debt-trap diplomacy.

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11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indian Constitution has borrowed the best practices from various constitutions to become one of the most robust constitution in the world. For example,

1. UK :- Parliamentary system, cabinet
2. US :- Fundamental rights, Vice-President.
3. Australia :- Joint sitting, Concurrent list.

Imbibes Social Justice, Pluralism, Equality

(A) Social Justice :- Refers to just distribution of wealth, opportunity & privileges. Ensured through :-

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(1) Article 15 (4) :- State can make special provision for socially backward class in educational institutes.

(2) Article 16 (4) :- Allows reservation in jobs

(3) Article 330 :- Reservation for SC/ST in Parliament.

(B) Pluralism :- Multitude of thoughts, opinions, etc.

(1) Article 25 :- Freedom of religion.

(2) Article 29 :- Upholds interest of minority by protecting language, culture, script.

(3) Article 46 :- Requires state to preserve tribal culture while improving their economic, education condition.

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(c) Equality :- Same treatment

(1) Article 14 :- Equal protection by law to all people.

(2) Article 44 :- Seeks to ensure common Uniform Civil Code across religions.

(3) Article 19 :- Any person can carry out any profession, form assembly, etc.

Hence, Indian constitution has borrowed the best practices to uphold pluralistic Indian society while ensuring social justice & equality.

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12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Exception 2 to IPC 375 provides exception to Marital Rape i.e. non-consensual sexual intercourse between husband & wife will not amount to rape provided wife is older than 18 years.

Positives of Criminalizing Marital Rape

1. Providing more bodily autonomy to women.
2. Developing awareness about consent → moving towards more egalitarian society.
3. Reduction in instances of domestic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

violence as women won't be seen as property of husband.

(4) More sexual autonomy → better planned pregnancies → better maternal, child health outcomes.

(5) Women empowerment to stand-up to their husbands

Certain issues

(1) Verification of the charge might be difficult.

(2) Can be used as a tool to blackmail husbands

(3) Criminalizing marital rape won't automatically empower women — might be under-reported.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Criminalizing without changing male mindset might lead to large number of cases adding to already judicial pendancy.

(5) Providing definition for 'consent' might be difficult.

Way Ahead

Marital rape criminalization can be a first step but should be accompanied by :-

(1) Changing male mindset via education system

(2) Empowering women via SHG, ASHA, Aanganwadi workers, etc.

Reduction in marital rape can lead to improvement in female LFPR, better health outcomes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Federalism refers to sharing of power between national & regional government by the constitution itself. The Indian model is quasi-federal.

Centralized Indian Federalism

(1) Article 356:- Central government can dissolve state governments.

(2) Article 3:- Parliament empowered to alter area, border, name of state.

(3) Fiscal federalism:- Eroding of state's taxation power, veto to central government with 33% vote share in GST council.

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(4) Governor's interference :- West Bengal CM & governor both trying to control officers, schemes leading to tussle.

(5) Administrative :- Center exerting control on officers of All-India Service assigned to states. Eg :- former West Bengal Chief Secretary's deputation

However, States have Autonomy

(1) Article 246 :- Provides states power on regionally important subjects like Health, Police, etc.

(2) Fiscal autonomy :- Complete control on distribution of divisible pool among districts / local bodies.

(3) Article 368(2) :- >50% States need to

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ratify amendments like amendments in Article 368, 246, etc.

(4) Assembly is empowered to form laws as per state requirement. Eg:- MCOCA in Maharashtra.

(5) States can provide own schemes. Eg:- Free electricity, water (Punjab), Mid-Day Meal was started by Tamil Nadu.

Hence, Indian constitution ensures federalism while ensuring India remains an indestructible union.

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14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Supreme Court recently held that Election Commissioners would be appointed by a collegium of PM, Leader of Opposition & Chief Justice of India.

Far Reaching Effect - Positive

1. Impartiality in EC appointment vs solely appointed by executive currently
2. Consensus among different political parties to ensure fairness.
3. Protection of tenure to other 2 EC apart from CEC will lead

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to lesser Fear - Favour.

(4) Impartiality by officers :- during job (IAS, IPS, etc.) as they won't be ~~pliant~~ pliant to get appointed as EC.

(5) Election Reforms :- Can be undertaken by ECI in faster way as there won't be any favouring, decision would be via consensus.

(6) Electoral Faith :- in the process will increase.

Far Reaching Effect - Negatives

(1) Consensus building might be time taking leading to deadlock.

(2) Clash between PM & opposition leader will give virtual veto to CJI

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(3) Inclusion of CJI doesn't automatically lead to impartiality. Eg:- CBI.

Way Ahead

Implementing other suggestions by court along with collegium as:-

(1) Security of tenure to all ECs.

(2) Separate secretarial staff for ECI

(3) No reappointments after tenure as EC.

An independent & impartial election commission is sine-quo-non for democracy. While Supreme Court has set the ball rolling, Parliament should further strengthen ECI as per reforms discussed.

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15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil Services in India has seen huge change in their working with changing global trends & opening up of economy post 1991.

Diversified Challenges

(1) More private sector :- which needs to facilitated rather than regulated.
Eg :- Emerging startups.

(2) New Focus areas :- like environment.
Eg :- Civil servants needing to develop & implement Carbon Trading Scheme.

(3) Increased citizen awareness :- Need higher standards of service delivery.

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(4) Use of technology :- Like PFMS, PRAGATI, GATI-SHAKTI, etc. with which civil servants have to adopt.

(5) Global focus :- World keeps a watch on happening in India. Eg:- Global Hunger Index.

(6) New threats :- Cyber frauds, drones, etc. to law & order.

Holistic Reform Needed

(1) Matching competencies :- Of civil servants to job. Eg:- Energy engineer as energy secretary.

(2) Use of Technology :- Training civil servants of using National Data Analytics Platform, geospatial data, etc.

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(3) Less formal, more professional civil services :- For better coordination along hierarchies, faster clearances.

(4) Speeding service delivery :- by breaking silos, more inter-ministerial coordination. Eg :- Special Secretary for 2-3 ministries.

(5) Public interface :- Increasing public access points (apps, helpline numbers) & improving public-friendly behaviour via on-site learning.

Government has rightly taken multiple steps like Mission karmayogi, 360° Appraisal, etc. to keep service delivery in line with current needs.

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16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Open data refers to information set which is accessible by all the people. Eg:- NFHS-5, PLFS, Census, etc. are some examples of open data.

Promoting Transparency

① Provides information on metrics India is lagging in. Eg:- NFHS-5 showed increase in Anemia prevalence from 58% → 65%.

② Accessibility:- open-data can be accessed by respective ministries to formulate policies.

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③ Public scrutiny :- is possible with data being widely available.

Promoting Accountability

① Beneficiary identification :- Eg :- SECC 2011 is used to identify beneficiaries of PM-JAY, PM-Aawas Yojana, etc.

② Questioning government claims :- Eg :- Wide variation in LFPR between government claims & that by CMIE.

③ Optimized decisions :- as government will be under constant scrutiny.

Challenges of Quality & Reliability

① Sample size :- Often not representative of country. Eg :- Global Hunger Index samples only 3000 households

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(2) Utility of parameters :- not always in-line with the need.

(3) Rural data :- Often lacking as compared to urban data.

(4) Cyber manipulation :- Easily possible leading to mistaken decisions.

(5) County specific bias :- Some datasets might want to show India in poor light for personal gains.

However, open-data has many benefits. India needs to ensure robust in-house data collection through its existing channels like teachers, AASHA workers, etc. while ensuring data security via Data Protection Law.

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17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

'Zero food' children shows the problem of malnourishment in India which leads to loss of 3% of India's GDP (Lancet)

Maternal Nutrition key to Malnourishment in Children

① Breast-feeding children:- Better nourished ~~child~~ mother → better nourished children.

② During pregnancy:- Better maternal nutrition → healthier children → better food assimilation when born.

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(3) After childbirth :- Better nourished mother - more capable to work
— better food earning for children.

(4) Nourished mothers will be more capable to undertake holistic care of their children against diseases, unhygenic condition, etc.

(5) Awareness on nourishment for mothers → translate into awareness for children. Eg :- Providing micro-nutrients like Zn, Mg, Calcium, etc.

Issues in Solely Focusing on Maternal Nourishment

(1) Doesn't cater to auxiliary issues like disease prevention. Eg :- Cholera, Diarrhoea, etc.

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(2) After breast-feeding phase, direct child nourishment also needed.

Way Ahead

(1) Community led nourishment:- identifying local children, providing local nourishments. Eg:- Nanded mode.

(2) Forming local mother's committees Eg:- Mission Sampoorna (Assam).

Maternal nourishment along with other measures can ensure India achieves SDG 2 (Hunger) soon.

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18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rare diseases refer to diseases which have very low prevalence in population. Although definition varies, usually prevalence of 6-7 cases / lakh population is considered rare. Eg:- Muscular Atrophy.

Concerns of Rare Diseases

1. Diagnosis:- very less given Primary Health Clinics are not equipped to diagnose it.
2. Awareness:- lacking in parents to note symptoms.

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(3) Costly drugs :- Can range from 10L to 10cr

(4) Concentrated treatment :- to few hospitals only in urban areas.

(5) Cure rates :- Very low creating long term burden on families.

(6) Effect on individual :- Very high as usually rare diseases render the patient disabled.

Resolving The Issues

(1) Creating repository of rare diseases.

(2) Equipping PHCs with knowledge to identify early symptoms, district hospitals with infrastructure

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for necessary tests. Eg:- Genome sequencing.

(3) Centralized platform:- (like organ donation) where patients will be registered, crowd funding allowed, connecting companies for CSR.

(4) Increasing number of tests at childbirth, at 5th year of age for early detection.

(5) Encouraging R&D in pharma companies via PLI scheme to reduce drug cost.

India has rightly formulated National Policy for Rare Diseases 2021 to make the treatment more equitable.

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19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indo-Pacific region is a new global lime-light accounting for ~ 65% world trade.

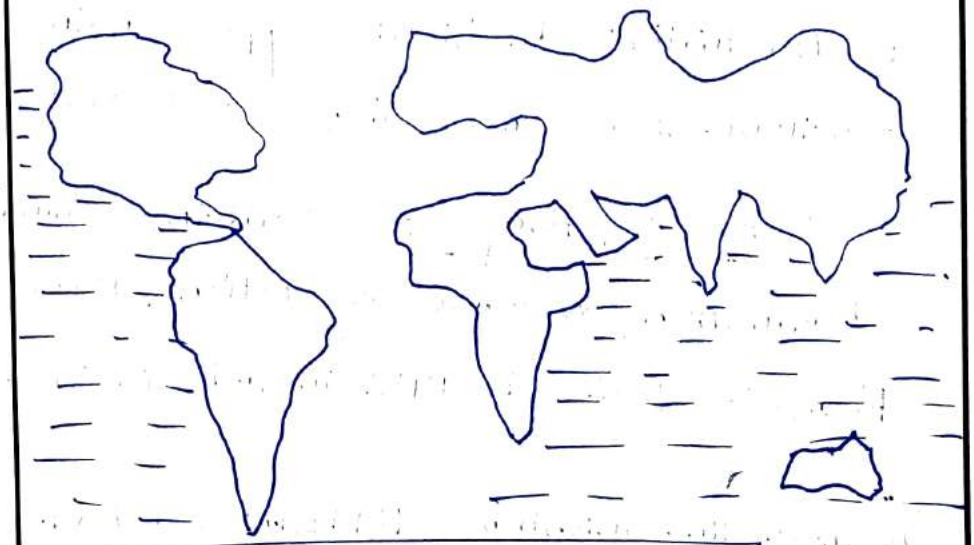

Fig 1. Indo-Pacific Region

Intentions of Various Countries

① India :- keeping sea lanes of communication, free & open trade.

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(2) China :- Gain as much control as possible (9 dash line) for oil & gas, tuna, etc.

(3) Small Island Developing States :- Protect themselves against sea level rise. Eg :- Vanutu, Fiji, etc.

(4) Austrialia :- Resilient supply chains, environmental conservation - coral reefs.

(5) West (US, Europe) :- Countering China's domination, resource exploration. Eg :- France's 93% of EEZ in Indo-Pacific.

Acknowleding Intentions - Effective Collaboration

(1) Bringing Synergies :- Eg :- India setting up IRIS for SIDS to build resilient infra.

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(2) Grouping of like minded countries:- Quad, AUKUS, etc.

(3) Countering hegemonistic ambition Eg:- India supporting 9-dash line in return of oil exploration in Vietnam's EEZ.

(4) Balancing economy with environment:- Planning of green shipping routes, Marine Protected Areas under High Seas Treaty (for SIDS, Austrlia).

(5) Global coordination:- against piracy, dark-shipping to ensure trade security.

Hence, by clearly understanding intentions, countries can work to foster a common rule-based framework for Indo-Pacific.

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20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

North-East India is a region of 7-states sharing its border with ASEAN nations, China. It is considered as gateway to east if the underlying challenges in the region are addressed.

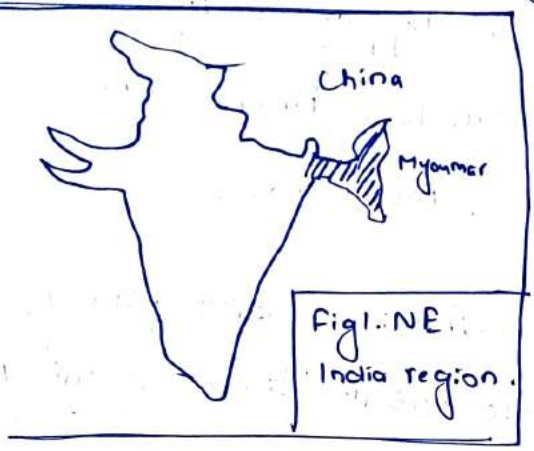

Fig1. NE India region.

Internal Challenges

1. Political:- Secessionism (Nagaland), regionalism (Bodoland) issues.
2. Economic:- Relatively low economic development due to connectivity issues

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(Chicken's neck corridor).

(3) Social :- Internal strifes. Eg :- Kuki-Meitei clash in Manipur.

(4) Infrastructure :- lacking. Eg :- Dima-Hasao only rail-line connecting Assam.

External Challenges

(1) Refugee influx :- Eg :- Increased in Mizoram post Myanmar coup.

(2) China's role :- in providing arms to insurgents, need to be curtailed.

(3) External unrest :- caused via social media, radicalisation, etc.

If these issues are addressed, it can serve as pivotal connecting space as :-

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1. More connect with ASEAN countries.
2. Social connection. Eg:- Myanmar - Zo ethnicity (Mizoram).
3. Multi-modal hub:- will be a centre point for West-India & ASEAN for trade of goods.
4. Relatively high level of HDI in North-East - job opportunities in ASEAN can be utilized.
5. Countering China's belligerence via sub-regional market, electricity grid, etc.

Government has taken various steps like Vibrant Village, setting up ITI's, 10% ministry budget, etc. to make North East a pivot in India's Act East Policy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Dnyaneshwar Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	28/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

Time : 9:30 to 12:25

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

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1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकला में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Buddhism is a religion which flourished in India in 6th BC. & challenged the traditional beliefs of vedas.

Elephant as vital part of Buddhism

1. In Buddhism, every milestone in Gautam Buddha's life is depicted by symbol. Eg:- Birth by elephant
2. Buddhist tales like Jataka stories, Boddhisatvas talk about elephant.

Representation in Sculpture

1. Elephants form Dwara-Palakas in

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Buddhist caves at Ellora.

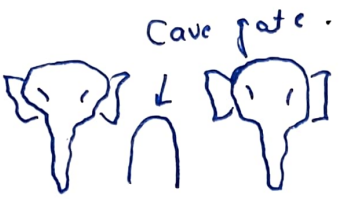

Fig 1. Ellora caves gate

(2) Elephants are depicted in toranas of various stupas, also on fenced wall of stupas.

(3) Mural paintings in Ajanta caves depict elephant

(4) Gandhara art which has various motifs behind Buddha has elephant.

(5) Buddhist Chaitya & Viharas also have elephant carved in some cases.

Hence, elephant was a vital part of Buddhist faith which also reflected in their sculpture.

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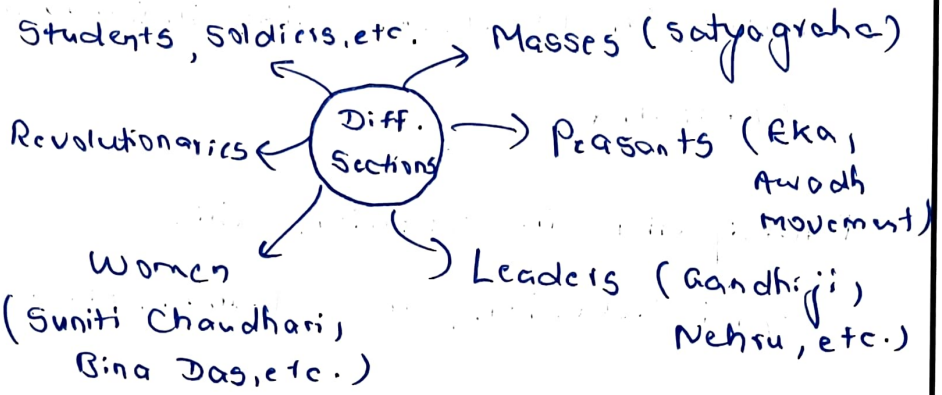
2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India recently celebrated its 77th Independence Day – the day which marks culmination of struggles of different sections.



Special Contribution of Tribal Woman.

① Rani Gaidinlu from Manipur opposed

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conversion activities, led freedom struggle in the state.

(2) Women in Assam violently opposed Cunningham proposal.

(3) Birsa Munda had support of large number of women.

(4) They acted as messengers, provided shelter in movements like individual satyagraha.

(5) Participation in rebellion like Sanyasi Rebellion, Ho & Munda, etc.

GOI recently inaugurated a tribal museum highlighting struggles of tribal women as a mark of respect.

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3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Rabindranath Tagore also known as 'Gurudev' was a literary genius & an important contributor in India's freedom struggle.

Key Principles of Tagore's Nationalism

1. Believed in world as one entity i.e. all humans are equal.
2. Did not strictly believe in concept of nations — prefered open boundaries with shared prosperity.
3. Opposed imperialism but also

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opposed national struggles which led to violence

(4) Belief in power of masses vs action of few leaders.

(5) Saw education as inherent part of nationalistic goals.

Limitations of Principles

(1) Humans are guided by selfish interest : Eg :- Imperialism had to be fought against.

(2) Shared progperity, open boundaries, are utopian in today's world.

However, Gurudev gave us a vision of what world should be like for the progress of humanity & we should strive towards it.

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4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घरेलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Decolonisation was a process which started around 1940s in which European powers relinquished their claim on colonies like Africa & Asia.

Internal Factors

1. Shattered European economics after 2 world wars.
2. Tired soldiers — no strength to control nationalistic revolutions.
3. Change of governments:- Eg:- Labour party more sympathetic towards decolonisation.

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External Pressure

1. Coming up of new superpowers - US & USSR favoring decolonisation.
2. Formation of representative bodies like UN
3. Exposing of human rights violations

Colonial Resistance

1. Freedom struggle movements like in India, China, etc.
2. Struggle in Russia, Japan, etc. inspired people
3. Violent activities in colonies. Eg - Indian Naval Rating Revolt, INA revolt, Quit India Movement, etc.

Hence, the combination of factors led to independence of various colonies around the world.

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5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aqua-culture refers to integrating fishery with agriculture which reduces input cost while increasing revenue.

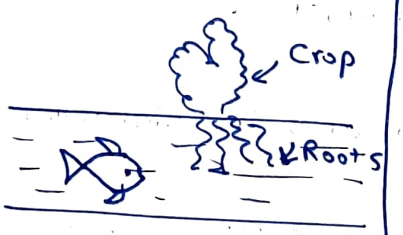

Fig 1. Aquaculture

Growth- Drivers

① Government push:- To increase fish production from 14mt to 22mt in next 5 years.

② Increased awareness:- Due to online apps, Custom Hiring Centres, etc.

③ Reduction in cost:- For Fertilizers, Pesticides, etc.

④ Can be practiced in urban setting

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with minimal land as setup is vertical.

(5) Can achieve aim of doubling Farmer's income.

However, Challenges Remain

(1) Availability of tools:- Not well developed in rural areas.

(2) Cultural issues:- Cannot be practiced by pure vegetarian farmers.

(3) Capacity building:- lacking in hinterlands.

(4) Regular maintenance, High initial cost of setup.

Aquaculture has potential to achieve dual target of food security & reducing farm subsidies. GoI needs to promote it via Agriculture Infrastructure Fund & by promoting startups.

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6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical minerals are set of minerals which have economic, strategic significance & are also vulnerable to supply chain disruptions. Eg:- India recently identified 17 Rare Earth Elements, Platinum Group elements, etc. as critical.

Driving Clean Energy Transitions

1. Neodymium :- Used to produce magnets in wind turbines.
2. Lithium :- Used in batteries for EVs, renewable storage, etc.
3. Europium :- Used to construct nuclear reactors, etc.

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New Energy Security Vulnerabilities

1. **Concentration:-** Rare Earth Elements concentrated in few countries like China, Vietnam, etc.

2. **Supply Chain Dominance:-** China dominates 60% of Cobalt chain.

3. **Extraction:-** Very resource intensive. Eg:- 1 tonne Lithium extraction needs 1.7 L of water, emits 15 tonne of CO_2.

4. **Technology:-** To utilize these critical minerals is expensive, concentrated.

5. **Disposal:-** Leaching of lithium, Cadmium in soil can cause acidification.

GOI has rightly participated in Mineral Strategic Partnership, developing in-house exploration (Lithium in J&K) to ensure energy independence by 2047.

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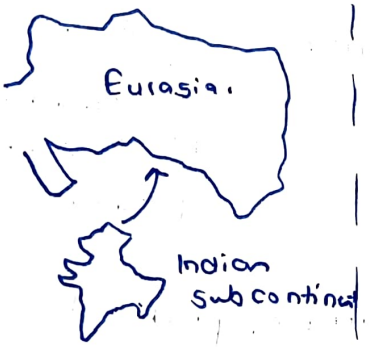
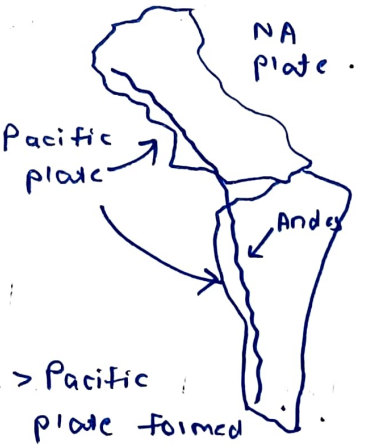
7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Himalayas & Andes are two of the largest mountain system in the world. Their formation & differences can be explained by plate tectonics.

Himalayas	Andes
Formation 	
> Indian plate collided with Eurasian plate → Subducted leading to Himalayas	> Pacific plate formed convergent boundary with S.American plate leading to Andes formation.

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Features	(1) Marine deposits in Himalayas as previously sea covered Indian plate rose up.	(1) Volconic origin of Andes as convergent boundary lies on Pacific ring of fire.
	(2) Indian plate still pushing → Himalaya height increasing	(2) Largely stable mountain region due to stable plates
	(3) No volcanoes	(3) Large no. of volcanoes owing to volcanoes in pacific plate.

Further, plate tectonics has also been able to explain location of volcanoes, earthquakes & has helped in predicting them.

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8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Groundwater refers to water beneath ground trapped in aquifers, soil, etc. Central Groundwater Board estimates 60% depletion between 2007-17.

Critical Issues in Groundwater

1. Reduced recharge:- Due to increased concretisation in urban areas.
2. Over-extraction:- 110% utilization in Punjab, Haryana, etc. for wheat.
3. Contamination:- Landfills, mixing of waste-water, etc.
4. Increased evaporation: due to increased land temperature owing to climate change.

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Need for Overarching Solutions

1. Accurate mapping via Earth observation satellite, NISAR for local planning.
2. Developing sponge cities :- Eg :- Green roofs on buildings.
3. Rural capacity building for water-shed management. Eg :- Ralegaon Siddhi
4. Developing Water Users Association for sustainable groundwater use. Eg :- Warabandi in Maharashtra.
5. Active recharge :- Pumping wastewater into ground after treatment under AMRUT 2.0.

Proper use of groundwater can ensure SDG 6 (Clean Water) & SDG 2 (Health) together.

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9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

In India, ~40% of population is expected to be urbanized by 2030 which will only increase by 2050. Urban green spaces to green infra like gardens, urban forest, mangroves, etc.

Green Spaces for Inclusive Cities

1. Improves socialisation among people of different castes, origin, etc.
2. Ensures rights of animals & plants along with humans.

Resilient & Sustainable Cities

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1. Mangroves can act as natural kidneys of cities. Eg:- E. Kolkata mangroves
2. Carbon sequestration of wetlands 3-5x higher than forests.
3. Miyawaki technique can act as lungs of cities providing clean air.
4. Shelter belts can protect against cyclones, storm surges.
5. Enhance rainfall absorption - better water security in urban areas.

Way Ahead

1. Developing Placemaking:- Community led urban greening.
2. Developing internships under TULIP programme for urban spaces greening.

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10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularism refers to dissociating religion from public life like economy, polity, education, etc.

India's Secular Approach

> Equi-distant approach refers to maintaining same relationship with all religions. Eg:- western Secularism.

> Principled distance refers to intervening differentially based on moral principles to bring all religions on equal footing

> It is seen in India as:-

1. Abolition of Triple Talaq :- biased against Muslim women.
2. Intervention in management of temples to avoid corruption.

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(3) Enactment of religion specific rights. Eg:- Endowment Act, Waqf Board Act, etc.

(4) Distance of state-religion has been maintained as:-

(i) Article 25-28:- Freedom of religion,

(ii) Personal laws:- Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim Law, etc. exist.

Hence, India has balanced Right to Religion with Fundamental Rights via Principled Distance.

The next step can be enacting Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) to bring even more equality among all religions.

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11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Hoysala dynasty was a dynasty which ruled today's South India from 11th to 14th century. It has contributed immensely to temple architecture.

Contribution of Hoysala in Temples

(1) Entirely new style of temple architecture i.e. Stellate plan.

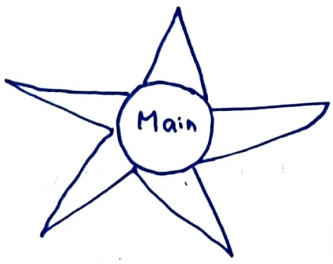

Fig 1. Stellate

> Main temple surrounded by many small rooms in a star-shaped pattern.

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(2) Multiple shrines :- Central Garbagriha had main shrine while all other garbagrihas had supporting shrines

(3) Architectural features :-

(i) Shikhara on all the shrines in the stellate plan.

(ii) Zig-Zag steps & corridors

(iii) Raised platform i.e Jagati for deities.

(iv) Use of sope stone.

(v) Intricate carving with beautiful features.

(4) Variation in deities :- Hoysaleshwara

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temple has two parallel images of Shiva showing both - feminine & masculine form.

(5) Other temples of Hoysala include Chennakesava temple which follows similar structure qualities.

Hence, Hoysala temple architecture was a stand-out example from other types like Nagara, Dravidian, etc.

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12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

During ancient times, from ~ 2nd BC onwards, many Greek travelers visited India whose account provide valuable insights. on India

Greek Historians' Insights

① Megasthenes :- (Indica)

> Ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya.

> Talks about the existing castes in the society.

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> Insights on socio-economic conditions of Pataliputra.

> Talks about socio-economic policies of various kings

(2) Ptolemy :-

> Provided geographical treatise of India highlighting differences in socio-economic condition across regions. Eg:- Farmers in gangetic plain were much prosperous.

(3) Arrian :-

> Account of Alexander's invasion.

> Provides insights into socio-economic condition during war.

Eg:- People perished, hardships, etc.

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④ Milinda

> Milindaponho which are questions of Milinda to Nagasena (Buddhist scholar) ~~throug~~ throw light on issues of caste system.

Some Issues with Greek Accounts

① Mostly based on secondary sources

② Try to please & flatter the king.

③ Inaccurate. Eg:- Mentions India had only 7 castes.

However, Greek accounts do form an valuable source to reconstruct India's ancient history.

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13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

With the growth of education in 19th Century, Indians migrated to different parts of world & contributed to freedom struggle from abroad:

Diaspora Contribution in Freedom Struggle

(1) Berlin Committee:- Formed by Virendra Chattopadhya focused on training volunteers abroad & sending to India for revolutionary activities.

(2) Shyamji Krishnavarma:- Formed Home

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Rule League which provided scholarships to students for education

(3) Ghadr Party :- Composed of peasants & ex-soldiers. Tried to bring insurrection in all colonies of British simultaneously.

(4) Diaspora in Singapore, Gulf region tried to gain local ruler's support to form army which can be sent to India.

(5) During Quit India Movement, diaspora created a fund to sponsor activities during the movement.

(6) Helped Subhash Bose form Mukti Sena in Germany

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(7) Soft diplomacy :- Pressurizing British, US Govt. for decolonisation.

Role in later 20th century

(1) Technological connect :- From Soviet Union.

(2) Increasing remittances :- Especially via Gulf region.

Today, India has a strong diaspora of ~ 35 million & they continue to hold India's interest abroad in today's global turmoils

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14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Post-independent India saw a slew of environmental movements which has had ~~prop~~ profound impact.

Reasons for Movements

1. Rights of tribals:- Chipko movement started when tribals were prohibited from collecting wood while a sports company was allowed.

2. Displacement: Narmada Project is estimated to have displaced 56,000 families.

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(3) Cultural significance :- Destruction of sacred groves which had cultural significance.

(4) Increased environmental awareness :- Silent Valley Movement against biodiversity destruction.

(5) Loss of livelihood :- Due to increasing commercialisation.

Significance of Movements

(1) Valuing environment :- Cost of environmental destruction stated to be considered via Environmental Impact Assessment.

(2) Rehabilitation :- Proper Rehabilitation

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policy formed by government with provisions for due compensation.

(3) New acts like Compensatory Afforestation, Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

(4) Women empowerment:- As they were most active in these movements.
Eg:- Gaura Devi, Medha Pathkar.

(5) Clubbed right to earn of tribals with environment → Enactment of FRA, 2006.

Today, there is need to learn from these movements & integrate tools like NCAVES, Green GDP, etc. to balance ecology with economy.

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15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Himalayan Region is a region of high biodiversity but extreme fragility due to the tectonic movements.

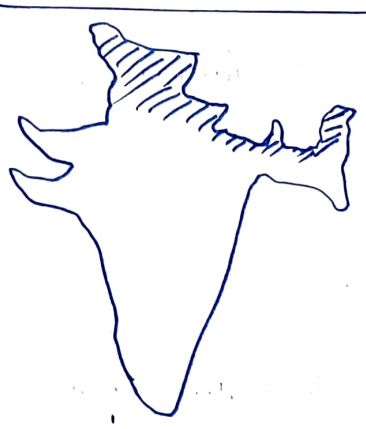

Fig 1. Indian Himalayas

Impact of Climate Change on IHR

1. Increased glacier melting leading to frequent flooding.
2. Increased probability of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood.
3. Positive loop:- Glacier melt → decreased albedo → more heat

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→ More glacier melting

(4) Increased cloud burst events. Eg:- Himachal 2023.

(5) Increased forest fires due to more heat. Eg:- 20% yoy increase in Himachal.

(6) Increased rainfall ⟹ Increased seepages → Landslides & land subsidence. Eg:- Joshimath.

Mitigation Steps Needed

(1) Reducing black carbon:- By introducing EVs, electric choolas as black carbon decreases albedo further.

(2) Maintaining natural ecologically flow of river to avoid floods.

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③ Proper drainage system for rainfall run-off to avoid landslides.

However, for long-term impact, global coordination will be needed as:-

① Net zero goals:- 43% GHG reduction by 2030 (IPCC AR6) for 1.5°C target.

② Climate Financing:- For deploying renewables, green hydrogen, etc.

③ Early warning System:- Via global space agencies cooperation. Eg:- NISAR.

IPCC has sounded 'Code Red for Humanity' as we are heading for 2.7°C. We need immediate, concrete steps to mitigate impact of climate change on IHR.

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16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land subsidence is gradual sinking or sudden collapse of land due to removal of sub-surface materials. Eg:- Joshimath sank 5.4cm in 12 days in 2023.

Host of Reasons

Natural Reasons

1. Earthquakes leading to destabilisation of sub-surface material.
2. Extreme rainfall → more seepage
3. Liquefaction, compaction of soil, etc.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Anthropogenic reasons:- Oil extraction, groundwater extraction, fracking, heavy construction, tunnels, etc.

Possible Impacts

1. Landslides due to loosening of sub-surface.
2. Loss of forest, fauna biodiversity.
3. Large scale life & property loss.
   Eg:- 600 houses evacuated in Joshimath.
4. Contamination of groundwater, natural aquifiers
5. Auxiliary disasters :- Blocking of rivers which might cause flash floods.

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Sustainable Plan Needed

1. Topographic study :- Must as a part of Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. Using satellites to chalk out land, soil types & designate land-use pattern.
3. Restriction of construction on slopes
4. Increasing afforestation above Main Central Thrust
5. Planned human settlement :- Regulating hotels in hilly areas, ensuring concrete drainage channels, etc.

As a follow-up to MC Gupta committee (1976), a new committee needs to be setup to identify vulnerable areas & develop guidelines.

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17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Arctic region is a region near the north pole of earth which has seen renewed interest due to its vast potential.

Fig 1. Arctic Region

Economic Potential

① Oil & gas:- 40% of global reserves estimated.

② Rare Earth Elements:- huge reserves in Greenland ice-sheet.

③ Conventional metals:- 20% of copper reserves

④ Shipping Routes:- Ship from Russia to

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India will reach in 30% less cost & 40% less time via North Sea.

(5) Increased fishing area for Russia, Nordic countries.

However, the economic exploitation has consequences :-

Environmental Consequences

(1) Blue Ocean Event :- Arctic will be ice-free in Summer by 2030.

(2) Emission of GHGs currently trapped in permafrost.

(3) Releasing of zoonotic diseases

(4) Increased sea level :- Greenland ice sheet melting can increase sea level by 7m.

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(5) Positive feedback loop :- No ice → Decreased albedo → more melting.

Social Consequences

(1) Affects rainfall :- Arctic melting affected polar jet which brought flash floods in Himachal in 2023.

(2) Sea level rise expected to displace 3 Cr. people in India by 2070.

(3) Increased food insecurity due to extreme weather events.

India is rightly developing Arctic policy which will ensure environmental concerns while exploring Arctic sustainably for human betterment.

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18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is a phenomenon of inter-mixing of culture, thoughts, markets, people, etc. With increased online technologies, globalisation is blurring all geographical boundaries.

Impact on Family Size & Structure

1. Shift towards nuclear families as seen in west.

2. Children earning at younger age.
Eg:- Children offering solutions on Chegg, Vedantu, etc. (online education platforms).

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(3) Lesser son-meta preference due to proliferation of western education.

(4) Lessening parents-children contact. As children migrate to farther places.

(5) More egalitarian families:- Women becoming equal partners as they have earning opportunities due to globalisation. Eg:- Call centres.

Impact on Relationships

(1) Increased live-in relationships:- Supreme Court even gave legal rights to children born from such relations.

(2) More choice to females to choose their spouses.

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(3) Breaking down of caste barriers :-
As MNCs don't have reservations.

(4) Increased dating in teenagers in line with west.

(5) Relations shifting more online. Eg:- Sending rakhis on Amazon, Laxmi-Pujan on Zoom calls, etc.

While globalisation has had both - positive & negative effect, it is imperative to apply it appropriately over Indian values. Our values like respect towards parents, culture, etc. should not be forgotten.

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19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration refers to moving of people from their birth-place to a different place in search of job, education, etc.

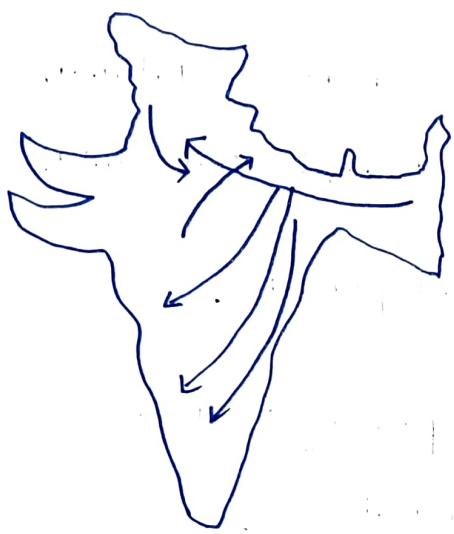

Fig 1. Major migrations in India.

Multi-Dimensional Nature of Internal Migration

① Majorly on account of marriage & dominated by females.

② Variation across genders :-

Male migrated majorly for jobs while

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female for marriage.

(3) Local v/s faraway :- Some migration is intra-state. Eg:- People from Vidarbha going to Pune v/s some is farther. Eg:- North East to Delhi.

(4) Mostly seen in economically weaker sections for work.

(5) Mostly from northern states (UP, Bihar) to southern (Karnataka, Maharashtra)

Relationship with Development

(1) Workforce for host places :- Eg:- Taxi drivers in Mumbai

(2) Remittances to their migrants home.

(3) Redistribution of job-creation burden.

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(4) Diffusion of knowledge :- Sugarcane migrant workers in S.India from Odisha, Bihar can take back farming techniques.

(5) Increased national unity :- Better State - State cooperation.

However, Issues Remain

(1) Hatred for migrants :- Shiv Sena against UP migrants.

(2) Living conditions :- are poor as they are mostly daily wage earners.

To ensure migrants contribute positively & their rights, Indian government has taken right steps like One Nation One Ration, Remote Electronic Voting Machine, etc.

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20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Women form 50% of India's population but only 25% of workforce with only 4% in formal sector (PLFS). This shows lack of gender inclusivity in India.

Range of Cultural & Gender Bias

1. Women still seen as care-giver – limited education opportunities.
2. Child marriages (25% women in 18-29 years married before 18) as per NFHS-5 limit economical participation.

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(3) Glass ceiling:- Perceived notion that top managers need to be male.

(4) Unsafe avenues:- 52% women dropped a educational, economical opportunity at some point due to safety issues like workplace, transportation, etc. (World Bank)

(5) Lack of supporting infra like Creche facilities, Maternity benefits, etc. hinder job opportunities.

Socio - Legal Measures Needed

(1) Holistic tackling of child marriages:- Forming people's committee, empowering in school, active awareness about 1915 Helpline, supporting parents who can't support girl child.

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(2) Establishing Ombudsman for informal sector to tackle Sexual Harassment cases as majority women employed in informal sector.

(3) Special Alternate Investment Fund for women led startups

(4) Converting women SHG into micro industrial units (Odisha Model).

(5) Developing flexible work policies like period leave, hybrid working, Creche facilities, etc.

(6) Lastly, changing ~~maternity~~ patriarchal mindset by publicizing stories like IPS Tejaswini Satpute's husband manages home.

"No country can truly flourish if it stifles its women & deprives itself of contribution of half its population" — Michelle Obama.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2091)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Dnyaneshwar Mirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	29/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

Time : 9:30 to 12:20.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारतीय कृषि में जल के अकुशल उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं? जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार के उपाय सुझाइए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the reasons behind the inefficient use of water in Indian agriculture? Suggest measures to improve water use efficiency. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Efficiency refers to output per unit input. In India, per kg of rice requires 3000 - 4000 L of water v/s 600 - 1000 L in China. showing inefficient water usage.

Reasons for Inefficiency

① Old methods :- Flooding of rice v/s Direct Seeding.

② Subsidies :- Water is free for farmers.

③ Cropping pattern :- Heavy focus on wheat, rice which require huge water.

④ Lack of irrigation :- Only 48% NSA irrigated.

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(5) Awareness :- About water as a resource lacking.

Measures Needed.

(1) Forming local Water User Association :- To regulate water use. Eg :- Warabandi System in Maharashtra.

(2) Increasing area under precision irrigation via Agriculture Infra Fund.

(3) Developing seed varieties, techniques requiring lesser water.

(4) Slab based pricing :- Large farmers can be charged for water.

(5) Encouraging hardy crops :- Like millets via market linkages, food processing, etc.

Ensuring water efficiency can solve two SDGs — SDG2 (Hunger) & SDG-6 (Water) at once, for India.

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2. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के तहत फूड बास्केट में विविधता लाने के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the social, economic and environmental benefits of diversifying the food basket under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Public Distribution System (PDS) is a system under National Food Security Act, 2013 under which subsidized grains are provided to ~ 67% (80 cr) population.

Social Benefits of Diversifying PDS

① Alleviating hunger, ensuring all food nutrients. Eg:- Millets provide Zinc, proteins, Calcium, etc.

② Crops can be provided according to local taste. Eg:- Jowar in Vidarbha.

③ More choice to citizens.

Economic Benefits of Diversification

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(1) Millets / other crops are cheaper to procure for government.

(2) More holistic nutrient → Better workforce productivity

(3) Increase in demand for other crops → More income to farmers

Environmental Benefits of Diversification

(1) Lesser focus on rice, wheat — lesser groundwater extraction.

(2) Hardy crops have more carbon sequestration potential, nitrogen fixing.

(3) Lesser use of pesticide & fertilizers.

Government has rightly included some millets as 'Nutri-Cereals' under NFSA, 2013. Next step should be to ensure supply via R&D, farmer support

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3. क्या पशुधन क्षेत्रक को पुनः सक्रिय करना भारत के किसानों की संधारणीय आजीविका और आय में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने करने की कुंजी हो सकता है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Can re-energising the livestock sector be the key to sustainable livelihood and increasing the income of Indian farmers? Give reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Livestock sector refers to rearing of animals (cattles) for commercial purpose. In India, 13 Cr Foimers are involved in livestock sector contributing 29% to Agri. GVA.

Livestock For Better Livelihood

1. Can provide auxiliary income :- via milk
2. Leads to integrated forming :- cow dung acts as manure.
3. Will act as security when crops fail due to extreme weather.
4. Has food processing avenues :- Eg :- Local ghee, chaas is demanded.

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(5) Has export potential :- India is already well-known for milk.

Limitations Of Sector

(1) Availability of fodder :- ~ 20–30%. shortage across green, dry fodder.

(2) Prevalence of diseases :- US rejected Indian meat due to Foot Mouth Disease

(3) Decreasing Productivity :- Due to increasing temperatures.

What is Needed

(1) Developing hub & spoke model for fodder, research in it.

(2) Developing mobile veterinary clinic.

(3) Insuring cattle-heads

Livestock sector can help in achieving the goal of doubling farmers income.

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4. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक सुधार के बाद की अवधि में उच्च आर्थिक संवृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप संवृद्धि का लाभ हाशिए पर मौजूद वर्गों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, जिससे समावेशी विकास चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बन गया है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Do you agree that high economic growth in the post-reform period has not resulted in growth trickling down to the marginalised sections, rendering inclusive growth a major concern? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

After Liberalisation in 1991, India saw rapid economic growth averaging at ~ 8% between 2000-2010.

Not Trickled Down To Marginalized

1. GDP per capita has not increased proportionately.
2. While India is 5th largest economy, bottom 50% hold just 3% of wealth (Global Inequality Report 2023)

Lack of Inclusive Growth

1. Regional discrepancy :- Per capita income

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of Karnataka 5.5x of Bihar.

(2) Occupation :- Agriculture low productivity v/s white collared job high paying.

(3) Caste discrepancy :- Individual sanitation ~ 30 : 33.1. less in SC, ST (NFHS-5)

(4) Gender :- Female LFPR at 26.1. while Male at 57.1.

Way Ahead

(1) Developing new labour intensive sectors like Care economy.

(2) District Incubation Centres to encourage startups in rural areas.

As India reaps its demographic dividend by 2050, it is important to get rich together before we get old together.

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5. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। मिशन LiFE वायु प्रदूषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में NCAP को कैसे पुनर्जीवित कर सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Evaluate the outcome of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). How can Mission LiFE reinvigorate the NCAP in addressing the issue of air pollution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) aimed to reduce the PM 2.5 & PM 10 pollution by ~ 25% by 2022 over 2017 levels. The deadline has been shifted to 2026 with target increased to 40% reduction.

Evaluation of NCAP

Success	Failures
(1) Monitoring stations established in 60/100 cities.	(1) 22/30 most polluted cities in India (IQAir)
(2) Awareness generation campaign undertakes	(2) Target missed.
	(3) More focus on PM 10 while PM 2.5 more harmful.

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Impact of Mission LiFE

> Lifestyle for Environment seeks to involve all stakeholder in environmental conservation with micro steps :-

1. Switching off lights :- low electricity use → low coal burning.
2. Reduce, reuse :- Low burning in landfills.
3. Mindful Consumption :- Reduced e-waste, etc. — lower processing.
4. Steps like walking, cycling short distance → reduced vehicular pollution
5. Involving private sector : Green tech like Wet Scrubber in industries.

Hence, LiFE can act as a catalyst in NCAP's target by 2026.

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6. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर वनाग्नि के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। वनाग्नि के खतरे से निपटने में UNEP के फायर रेडी फॉर्मूला के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the impact of wildfires on the ecosystem. Describe the significance of the UNEP's Fire Ready Formula in dealing with the menace of wildfires. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Wildfire is an uncontrollable fire which burns down large areas of ~~Forests~~ land. Eg:- Sariska Tiger Reserve fire 2022.

Impact on Ecosystem

1. Loss of forests:- ~ 50,000 Ha burned during Europe wildfire in 2022.
2. Loss of animals:- 3 billion perished in Australia's Black Summer.
3. Increased pollution:- Release of CO_2, CH_4, SO_2, etc.
4. Auxiliary impact:- Wildfires in Himalayas
   → Black Carbon deposited on glacier
   → Increased melting.

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(5) Loss of property :- Maui wildfire (Hawaii, Aug 23). has spread to town area burning down houses.

UNEP's Fire Ready Formula.

(1) Easy to use formula which can be used in different circumstances

Eg :- Hills v/s plains

(2) Using at fire inception can nip the problem in bud avoiding spread.

(3) Local capacity can be built-up to use the formula.

As global temperatures increase with climate change, & wildfires will only increase. UNEP's formula can help in reducing the losses due to wildfires.

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7. हाल ही में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने लघु उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (SSLV) नामक अपना नया रॉकेट प्रक्षेपित किया। इसके क्या लाभ हैं? आने वाले वर्षों में SSLVs इसरो के लिए कैसे गेम चेंजर सिद्ध हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Recently, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) launched its new rocket called Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV). What are its advantages? How can SSLVs be a game changer for ISRO in the years to come? (Answer in 150 words) 10

ISRO launched its newest vehicle i.e. SSLV in August 2022 which is the smallest of its launch vehicle

Advantages of SSLV

1. Uptime of just 72 hrs v/s 70 days for PSLV.
2. Solid fuel which is more predictable. for manoeuvres.
3. Minimal launch infrastructure needed

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Game Changer for ISRO

1. Useful to launch small satellites - 500 kg which will be demand in future due to increased privatization
2. Can be easily manufactured by private companies.
3. Cheaper to launch:- ISRO can offer SSLV as a service to other nations.
4. Increase privatization in space sector in line with National Space Policy - 2023

ISRO demonstrated SSLV success by launching Janus-2 & Azadi Sat 2 - Next step is to focus on reusable SSLV for even increased efficiencies.

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8. बायोपाइरेसी विकासशील विश्व के मौजूदा पारंपरिक ज्ञान के लिए प्रमुख चिंता का कारण क्यों है? भारत सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Why is biopiracy a cause of great concern to the existing traditional knowledge of the developing world? What steps have been taken by the government of India for protecting the existing traditional Indian knowledge? (Answer in 150 words) 10

- Biopiracy refers to stealing, copying, exploiting the biological know-hows without permission of the originator of knowledge.

Concern for Traditional knowledge.

① Easy to fool:- Traditional knowledge mostly with tribals who lack awareness while big corporates can easily exploit them.

② Gaining traction:- Traditional knowledge has seen renewed interest in light of increased NCDs. Eg:- Global Centre for Traditional Medicine

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in Jamnagar.

(3) Lax regulations :- Benefits due to Biodiversity Act, 2002 hardly shared with tribals.

Steps by GoI

(1) Established Digital Library for Traditional knowledge

(2) AYUSH Ministry setup to streamline traditional knowledge & avoid biopiracy.

(3) Biodiversity Act, 2002 :- Allows imposition of royalties, fines, etc.

(4) Bio-PRIDE guidelines for centralized knowledge repository

Further, awareness needs to be increased via Panchayat Secretary to empower tribals in commercializing their knowledge.

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9. असम राइफल्स को पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन और उग्रवाद से निपटने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु इस बल के फोकस में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the challenges faced by the Assam Rifles with regard to border management and tackling of insurgency in North-East India? Discuss how these challenges require a reorientation of the force. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Assam Rifles is a specialized unit to tackle insurgency - deployed in both - North East & Jammu & kashmir.

Challenges Faced in North East

① Multitude of forces :- ITBP, BSF, police, etc. all acting with over-lapping jurisdiction.

② Porous borders :- inflow of smugglers, drugs, immigrants, etc.

③ Lack of local support :- Women stipping themselves, attacking personnel when Assam Rifles try to take action against insurgents.

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(4) China's fueling of insurgency :- By providing arms, funds to organisations.
Eg :- United Liberation Front of Assam.

(5) Nexus :- between organized crime, terrorism, drugs, insurgency, etc — not all comes under jurisdiction.

Re-orientation Needed

(1) Reducing force from lesser threat area. Eg: GOI plan to withdraw in J&K.

(2) 24×7 liasing officers between different forces for seamless coordination.

(3) Training ~~of~~ Assam Rifles to gain local support via SADBHAVANA like model of army

Insurgency is a grave national security which needs to be tackled via whole of Government approach.

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10. अंतरिक्ष में शस्त्र स्थापित करने की होड़ अंतरिक्ष को शस्त्रों के संघर्ष का अगला युद्ध क्षेत्र बनाते हुए जल्द ही उस सीमा को पार कर सकती है जहां से वापस लौटना संभव नहीं होगा। अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The race to put weapons in space may soon pass the point of no return making space the next theatre of arms struggle. What are the possible reasons behind the weaponization of space? Discuss its implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Weaponization of space refers to placing weapons in space or developing capabilities to destroy space based assets. Eg:- GOI's Mission Shakti Anti-Satellite Test.

Reasons For Space Weaponization

① Much larger coverage: can attack further into enemy territory.

② Disrupt normal weapons:- Eg:- Destroying communication satellite can render flight carrier useless.

③ Concentrated:- Only few countries have space weaponization capabilities

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making them more powerful.

(4) No well defined laws :- Like Hague convention for land based wars

Implications

(1) Constant threat :- Space based weapons can be easily launched at any time.

(2) Increased space debris :- Might lead to kessler syndrome.

(3) Private participation :- via initiatives like Starlink can further lead to power concentration in few hands.

(4) Multi-fold impact :- Disrupt healthcare, economy, transportation, etc. of other countries possible.

The need is to make Outer Space Treaty binding to ensure only peaceful utilization of space.

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11. हाल ही में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन (JNP) भारत का पहला 100% लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट बन गया है। लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट मॉडल से आप क्या समझते हैं? पत्तनों के प्रबंधन में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न मॉडल कौन-से हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP) recently became the first 100% Landlord Port of India. What do you understand by the Landlord Port model? What are the different models employed in the management of ports? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Major Ports Authority Act, 2021 led to revamping of operation of major ports in India with shift towards globally used Landlord Port Model.

About Landlord Port Model

1. Has a blend of public & private in operations of port.
2. Land is owned by Ports board (which is landlord)
3. Mobile cranes, other port equipment are deployed by private sector.

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(4) Port Board fixes the tariff

(5) Private operators operate the ports, maintain it, etc.

Analysis of Landlord Model

Positives	Issues
(1) Sharing of risks between government - private.	(1) Lesser government control on strategic asset like port.
(2) Efficiencies of private sector	(2) Contract awarding might involve crony capitalism.

Other Models

(1) Completely private port:- Port land owned, equipments, all by private company. Not usually

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seen in India.

(2) Complete Govt. Ports :- Government manages operations via dedicated Port Trusts. Happened before 2021.

(3) Mixed model :- Operations jointly by government - private but extent might vary.

Landlord port model has potential to revamp port efficiencies in India & make India a global hub for maritime trade in Indo-Pacific region.

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12. भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM)) योजना के प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Analyse the performance of the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme launched to promote farm mechanization in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Agricultural Mechanization refers to deploying machines in agriculture like tractor, harvestor, post harvest storage, etc.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization

1. Setting up of Custom Hiring Centres from where farmers can rent machine.
2. Deploying of Hi-tech machines
3. FARMS App to provide live information on rent charges, renting status, etc.

Success of SMAM

1. Around 28,000 Custom Hiring Centres

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(CHCs) established.

(2) Farmers are able to use equipment even for small farms.

(3) Improved productivity – farmers can undertake auxiliary activities.

(4) CHCs also act as Farmer Extension services guiding them on new technologies, market scenario, etc.

Challenges in SMAM

(1) Number of CHCs way too less than needed – access in hinterlands limited.

(2) One-size fits all approach :- Most machines are same although requirement is different. Eg:- Hills v/s plains.

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(3) Mostly used by large farmers as Small farmers (<1ha) land prefer to do it by hand.

(4) Disguised unemployment :- Agriculture workforce increased from 45.6% to 46.5% in last 2 years inspite of mechanization trying to do opposite.

Need of Hour

(1) Forming FPOs in mechanization :- Farmers to own, operate machines.

(2) Re-orienting BSc in Agriculture to develop local, farm implementable solutions.

(3) Encouraging startups via Agriculture Accelerator Fund to develop cost effective, scalable solutions.

Mechanization can improve productivity while giving farmers added time for auxiliary activities. Eg:- Live stock.

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13. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता का दोहन करने और इसके सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में डिजिटलीकरण की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss the potential of digitization in harnessing the untapped potential of the food processing sector and resolving the challenges that it faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Food Processing is a process of value-addition in food. Eg:- Making cashew-added jam from Apples. In India, it contributes ~9% of Agriculture GVA.

Untapped Potential & Challenges

1. Skillset :- lacking in farmers as to how to value-add.
2. Informal economy :- 75% food processing units are informal.
3. Market-access :- Food processing units are in rural areas while demand mostly from urban areas.

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(4) Wastage :- Lack of cold storage leads to loss of Rs 1LCr of food every year (NITI Aayog).

(5) Scattered :- Producers, food processing units are scattered in hinterlands.

How Digitisation Can Help

(1) Online courses :- To develop skill-sets in food handling. Can also be tailored for local needs. Eg :- Nagpur for oranges vs Himachal for Apples.

(2) Registration :- Of all food processing units can bring them on common platform. — link stakeholders (Fig 1.).

(3) Market Access :- Flipkart, Amazon like platform for processed food can be developed like tribalindia.com.

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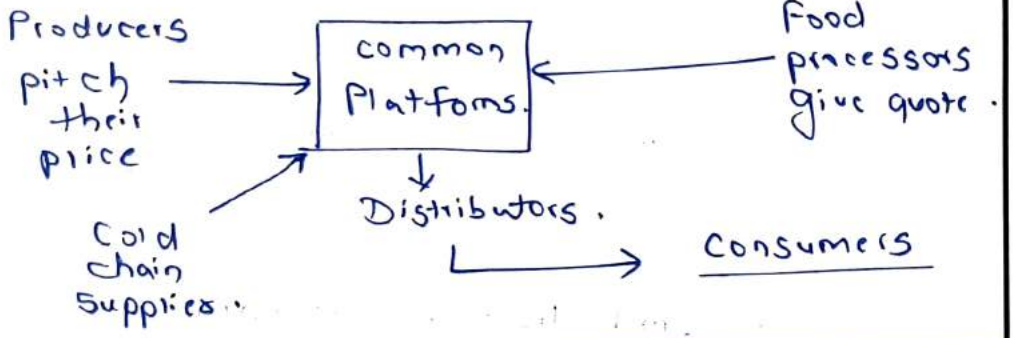

Fig1. Digitized Food Processing

(4) Optimize supply chain :- Transportation routes, supply chain via AI.

key watchouts

(1) Digital penetration (smartphones) only 25% in rural areas.

(2) Powerful corporates should not exploit farmers.

To ensure equitable impact of digitized food processing GoI can formulate Model Digital Food Processing Act.

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14. भारत में भू-अभिलेखों के आधुनिकीकरण का क्या महत्व है? इस आलोक में राष्ट्रीय जेनेरिक दस्तावेज पंजीकरण प्रणाली (NGDRS) की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What is the significance of land record modernization in India? In this light, state the features of the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land Record Modernization refers to updating the land records & giving the land parcels a unique identity, identifying their owner & moving to Conclusive Land Titling.

Significance of Modernization

1. Giving ownership :- To the ducful person v/s presumed ownership now.
2. Reducing litigations :- Land litigations for 2/3rd cases of judicial pendancy
3. Increasing Property Tax :- By clearly identifying land parcels, evaluating revenue.

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(4) Faster Execution :- Of projects as issues in land acquisition would be reduced.

(5) Financial Inclusion :- As ducful owners would receive claim & can pledge land as collateral.

In this regard, GOI has taken initiatives like Bhu-Aadhar, SVAMITVA scheme, etc.

National Generic Document Registration System

(1) Seeks to modernize registration of important documents.

(2) Involves use of digital registration & storing of information of digital servers.

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(3) Allows easy portability of documents as they would be accessible online

(4) Reduces instance of fake documentation
→ Better beneficiary identification for schemes.

Key Watchouts

(1) Cyber attacks on data stored, Eg.. AIIMS attack in 2022.

(2) Digital divide:- Scheme delivery cannot be hindered due to technical glitches.

Digitisation & modernization will ease governance in future. It should be supplemented by data security via Digital India Act.

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15. 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' की शुरुआत से ही प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने इसकी सफलता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस योजना को अधिक किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए और क्या बदलाव किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The use of technology has played a key role in the success of the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' since its inception. Discuss. What further changes can be incorporated to make the scheme more farmer-friendly? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a crop insurance scheme which provides compensation to Farmers in case of loss of crop due to events like floods, droughts, etc.

Technology in PM-FBY

① End-to-End application for insurance can be done on app, online portal.

② Direct Benefit Transfer :- Directly into accounts of Farmers in case of claims.

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(3) Removing false claims :- System is designed to check for false claims.

(4) Faster claim settlement :- Due to complete online processing.

(5) Geospatial technology :- integration has enabled live assessment of damage to crops.

Making Scheme Farmer Friendly

(1) Regional language integration :- ChatGPT can be integrated with whatsApp where farmer can ask their doubts & get solutions.

(2) Extreme weather tips :- Beforehand with steps to take. Eg :- Harvesting onion if extreme rain expected in future.

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③ Extending scheme :- To post harvest infrastructure, losses at that stage.

④ Incorporating cattle, pisciculture to ~~mak~~. move towards integrated farming.

⑤ Widening farmer base by spreading awareness via krishi Vigyan kendras.

⑥ Differential ~~premium~~ compensation : More for millets, horticulture, etc. to nudge farmers towards crop diversification.

With extreme weather events increasing, PMFBY can ensure remunerative farmer income & food security at a time.

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16. चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन भारत में महिलाओं के जीवन को बदलने और उनकी पूर्ण क्षमता को उजागर करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss how the transition towards renewable energy has the potential to transform the lives of women in India and unlock their potential. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Renewable energy refers to energy produced from non-conventional sources like solar, wind, etc.

India is on renewable transition with aim of 50% Renewable by 2030. (Panchamrit Goals)

Impact on Women

(1) Possibility of providing localized electricity. Eg:- Palli Gram panchayat is self-sufficient in electricity via solar. This will lead to.

(i) Possibility of electric chooloh :- Lesser PM 2.5 pollution from biofuel.

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(ii) Increased productive time. Eg:- water maybe supplied by pumps rather than carrying by women.

(2) Higher electricity uptime in rural areas ⟹ Higher educational avenues via online modes.

(3) Increased jobs in renewable sector — potential for women to grab share.

(4) Increasing productivity in feminized agriculture (seen in India):- via Agro-voltaic farms, PM-KUSUM, etc.

(5) Creation of local jobs:- Windmills, solar panels are usually in villages, far away areas — women can be trained for the maintenance of assets.

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(7) Improved technological penetration in rural areas due to electricity supply - women empowerment.

What is Needed

(1) Deploying local solutions :- Solar, waste to energy, wind as per area

(2) Capacity building of women via schemes like Varuna Mitra.

Hence, Renewable transition along with environmental benefits can act as catalyst in socio-economic upliftment of women.

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17. जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत द्वारा भुखमरी और कुपोषण दूर करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों में कैसे वृद्धि कर रहा है? 2030 तक शून्य भुखमरी प्राप्त करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How does climate change exacerbate the challenges that India faces in eliminating hunger and malnutrition? Discuss in the context of India's commitment to achieve zero hunger by 2030. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Climate change is changes in climate due to increasing global temperatures. Eg:- Long breaks - intense rain period in August '23.

Hunger Challenges in India

1. 68% of Under 5 deaths due to malnutrition (NFHS-5).
2. India loses 3% GDP due to malnourishment (Lancet).

Climate Change Exacerbating It

1. Increased heat :- Grain Shriculling. Eg:- Drop in wheat production in Mar. 22.

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(2) Erratic rainfall :- Crop damages.
Eg:- Skyrocketing of onion prices currently.

(3) Increased inflation :- Reduced food consumption by poor. Eg:- Food inflation at 11.2% in July 23.

(4) Increased pests attack :- On crops, due to warmer climate.

(5) More post harvest loss :- as cold infrastructure already lacking.

(6) Body metabolism increases in higher heat → Need higher nourishment.

India has committed to Zero Hunger Goal by 2030. In this light, following steps are

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needed:-

1. Shifting to millets via MSP support, improved seed quality.
2. Encouraging private sector to establish cold storage infra.
3. Converting Primary Agriculture Credit Societies into Godowns.
4. Developing early warning system via Quantum computing to avoid crop loss.
5. Localized strategies to adopt to malnutrition. Eg:- Mission Sampoorna (Assam)

World Food Programme states 200 million would become food secure with 2°c rise — India needs to act decisively to ensure its 2030 goal.

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18. डिजिटल ट्विन प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसे अपनाने के लाभ और चुनौतियां क्या हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What do you understand by digital twin technology? What are the benefits and challenges in its adoption? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Digital Twin technology refers to immitating any particular entity in the digital world. With coming up of AI, fast computing, it has become increasingly possible.

Benefits of Digital Twin Technology

1. Provides digital identity which can be perpetually stored.
2. Easy portability across devices, platforms, softwares, etc.
3. Reduces losses due to cyberattacks

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(4) Ensures continuity in information even if information on original entity is lost.

(5) Leads to decentralisation to certain extent.

Challenges in adoption of Digital Twin Technology

(1) Expensive :- Requires twinning of a particular entity.

(2) More infrastructure :- Like data servers, data storage, etc. needed.

(3) Digital divide :- Only 25% smartphone penetration in rural India makes using this

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technology to fullest extent difficult

(4) Complex cyber attacks by using ~~too~~ quantum computers can negate the effect of Digital Twinning.

Way Ahead

(1) Developing framework under Digital India Act.

(2) Building capabilities by introducing courses in Higher Educational Institutes

Being in nascent stage, the technology would need adequate guardrails for its proper utilization.

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19. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु किए गए अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए यह एक मुख्य चुनौती बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Terrorism financing continues to remain a major challenge for the international community despite several efforts to curb it. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Terrorism financing refers to providing funds for terrorism which are used for radicalisation, buying weapons, carrying attacks, etc.

Several Efforts Taken

1. Financial Action Task Force :- Monitors countries for terror financing. Eg:- Placing Pakistan in Grey list.
2. Interpol coordinates among different police organisations
3. Economic Sanctions :- Freezing of accounts of Al-Qaeda, ISIS, etc.
4. UN- Counter Terrorism Committee :-

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Seeks to tackle new ways of terror financing.

(5) No Money For Terrorism :- France led initiative to break terror financing.

Continues To Be Major Challenge

(1) New ways of financing :- Taliban using Stablecoins to bypass UN Sanctions.

(2) Easier in online mode :- Money routed through various shell companies.

(3) State sponsored terrorism :- 26/11 attacks had linkages to ISI.

(4) Use of scattered channels :- NGOs, Real Estate, etc. makes it difficult to track.

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(5) Lack of Global Consunsus:- China blocking designation of terrorist in UNSC 1267 list.

Way Ahead

(1) Developing common definition for terror financing, defining new avenues

(2) Coordination between UNSC & FATF to ensure effective sanctions

(3) Developing legislative measures Eg:- Crime of terror financing under ICJ jurisdiction

(4) Using AI to track forward & backward linkages with each crime.

To ensure peace for humanity, it is necessary to choke terror funding via concerted global action.

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20. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) में होने वाली प्रगति से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अवसरों के साथ-साथ चुनौतियों में भी वृद्धि होगी। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) will progressively multiply the opportunities as well as challenges from the national security perspective. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Artificial Intelligence refers to mimicking human intelligence in information processing, taking decisions, etc.

AI Opportunities in National Security

1. Mapping threats : AI based satellites can automatically alert border transgression.
2. Use in Smart walls :- to check border movements, track patrols.
3. Monitoring social media of key personnel : to avoid honey trapping like DRDO scientist.

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(4) Training Soldiers :- Live battlefield simulation via Augmented Reality.

(5) Better prediction :- of weather events, global supply shocks, etc. leading to more lead time to ensure food security, etc.

AI Challenges To National Security

(1) AI based drones :- can carry out autonomous attacks

(2) Easier to carry cyber attack on critical infrastructure.

(3) AI requires huge data - leakages in citizen data can threaten national security.

(4) Possibility of developing mechanized

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soldiers like Iron Man.

(5) Concentration of technologies :- like semi-conductor manufacturing can create dependencies. Eg :- India's dependency on China for chips.

What Is Needed

(1) India needs to develop indigenous capabilities in AI — via quantum computing, courses in IITs, etc.

(2) Global AI Partnership :- to ensure use of AI democratically based on human principles.

"Technology by itself is amoral. It is humans who make it moral or immoral".

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2419)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	09-07-23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नो के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

Time: 9:06 to 12:06.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Directorate of Enforcement (ED) was formed in 1956 to enforce foreign exchange laws which today focuses on money laundering & violations of foreign exchange laws.

Role of ED

① Enforcing of 3 acts :-

(i) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

(ii) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

(iii) Fugitives Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

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(2) Powers to seize property acquired by money laundering.

(3) Special courts to try offences related to money laundering.

(4) Acts as specialized economic offence agency of government – Local police transfer cases.

(5) Jurisdiction throughout the country.

Some Issues

(1) ECIR (Enforcement Confidential Information Report) not shared with accused
→ against Natural justice.

(2) Investigating ~5500 cases, only 23 convictions.

ED is much needed to achieve $5 trillion goal provided its working with transparency.

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2. भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Liberal democracy refers to a system which allows an individual to develop & exercise his/her right provided it doesn't infringe upon other's rights.

Framework by Indian Constitution

1. Preamble: Soul of the constitution prescribes liberty of thought, expression, etc.

2. Article 19(1)(a): Freedom of ~~thought~~ speech & expression, Freedom of press, etc

3. Article 25: One can choose way to mould relation with god

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(4) India is a republic : All public offices are open to all.

(5) Article 326 : Right to vote to every person ensuring democracy has voices of all.

Addition to Constitution

(1) Supreme Court Judgements:

(i) Delhi Riot Case – Right to protest is fundamental right.

(ii) Navtej Singh Johar, 2018: Decriminalized IPC 377

(2) Election commission reforms: VVPAT, remote voting for migrants, etc.

India is rightly called 'Mother of Democracy' with Liberty enshrined in its soul.

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3. "समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।
What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Principle of subsidiarity refers to delegation of funds, functions, powers to subsidaries rather than keeping them centralized.

Importance in India

① Strengthening of 3rd tier: Panchayati Raj, Municipalities for ensuring effective governance.

② Division of labour: Article 246 divides subjects between Union - State for more efficient legislations

③ Enhancing participative democracy:- Devolving power to people at

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grass-root level.

(4) Focus on local problems :- Issue of water scarcity in Bundelkhand v/s floods in Bihar — local approach is better.

(5) Reduced corruption :- Due to power decentralisation. Eg:- One of the reasons for USSR failure was over-centralized corrupt bureaucracy.

Challenges

(1) Poor implementation of 73rd Amendment.
Eg:- 50% states dont have 6th state Finance Commission.

(2) Overt focus on Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Eg:- PMFBY opposed by Maharashtra.

Subsidarity can help in effective governance of diverse India with focus on local problems by locals with solution by locals.

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4. "मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

42nd Amendment, 1976 inserted Article 51-A in the constitution which provided for fundamental duties of citizens.

Establishing Democratic Balance

> While state ensures citizen's fundamental rights, duties ensure citizen's obligation towards state as:-

1. Protecting state's sovereignty & integrity.
2. Ensuring fraternity, brotherhood
   ⟹ Social peace, communal harmony

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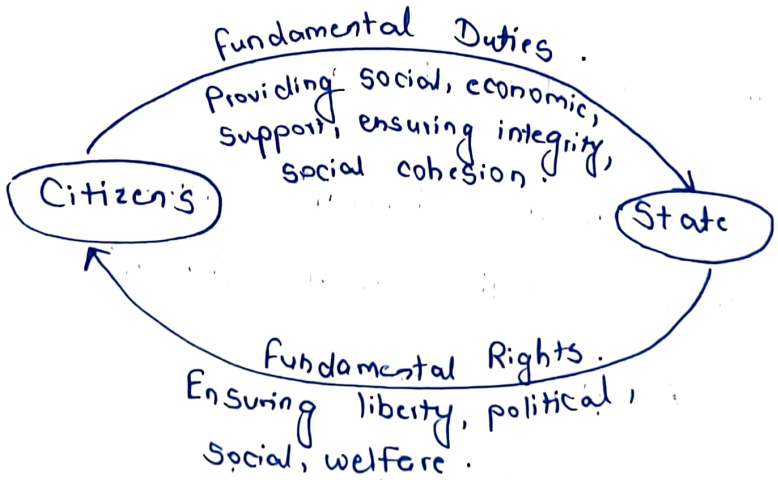
③ Promoting scientific temper ⟹ making India a super-power.

④ Safe-guarding public property to ensure smooth public services.

⑤ Dignity of women – equality of opportunity.



Hence, fundamental duties rightly balances the democracy.

"Rights accrue as result of performance of duties" – Mahatma Gandhi

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5. क्या आपको लगता है कि कार्यपालिका द्वारा प्रत्यायोजित विधान का प्रयोग शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Do you think the exercise of delegated legislation by the executive goes against the principle of separation of powers? Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Delegated legislation refers to the powers delegated by Parliament to the executive to formulate rules within enacted legislation for day-to day administration.

Against Separation of Power

① Frequent resort to Ordinances :- Reduces effectiveness of Parliament / Assembly.

② Rules outside legislation : Digital Media guidelines were enacted under IT Act, 2000 which didn't originally cover digital media.

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③ Contradictory to Statute / Constitution :-
Ordinance by GoI to form Civil Services Authority against Article 239AA which gives control to elected govt. of Delhi.

However, it is needed

① Parliament cannot meet 365 days/year.

② Day-to-day rules can only be understood by executive.

③ Administration needs quick implementation.

The problem is not in the principle but in its use. If delegated legislation is used within ambit of constitution, it can bring efficiency in administration.

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6. दोषपूर्ण गवर्नेंस के पीछे प्रमुख कारण एक ढर्रे में सोचने की आदत और एकाकी कार्य प्रणाली है। भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा कीजिए।
A key factor behind poor governance is a system of thinking and working in silos. Discuss in the context of public services in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Prime Minister in his meeting with secretaries asked them to be 'Secretaries of GOI' rather than 'Secretaries of their department / ministries.

Poor Governance due to Silos

1. Lack of coordination :- Newly constructed road by PWD dug by telephone / gas utilities.

2. Slow execution: Multiple clearances across departments & are often sequential.

3. Cross-jurisdictions :- Coal under Coal Ministry, Coal Bed Methane under Petroleum Ministry has hindered

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exploration of the latter.

(4) Lack of synergies :- Best practices not shared among departments.

(5) Lack of people-people connect due to strict hierarchy. Eg:- If 2 secretaries of same batch are to meet, one with lower AIR in UPSC goes to higher AIR.

What is Needed

(1) Technology :- Tools like PRAGATI, GATI-SHAKTI bringing multiple stake-holders on common platform.

(2) Training :- To be less formal, more professional. Eg:- Open-doors policy.

Public servants across levels need to work collaboratively to ensure India is a developed country by 2047

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7. असुरक्षित गर्भपात भारत में महिलाओं के प्रजनन और मातृ स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और उपचारात्मक उपाय भी बताइए।
Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Unsafe abortions are 3rd largest cause of maternal deaths in India. (NFHS-5).

Reasons for Unsafe Abortion

1. Societal Taboo: Associated with killing of a foetus.
2. Strict laws: POCSO, 2012 prosecutes consensual pregnancy as well → underground abortions.
3. Son-meta preference: Still continues (Economic Survey) → Strict PCPNDT Act drives abortions underground.
4. Lack of training to doctors / carrying of abortion by untrained

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staff.

(5) Lack of awareness :- Among women on safe-practices, post abortion measures (to control bleeding, etc.)

Remedial Measures

(1) Removing taboo through campaigns like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

(2) Educating men/women about SRH - Sexual & Reproductive Health

(3) Easing use of laws like POCSO, MTP (strict medical boards) on case-by-case basis.

Article 21 provides bodily autonomy to women — safe abortions with proper decision making can ensure improved socio-economic conditions.

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8. डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच और उसकी वहनीयता से संबंधित स्थायी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सक्षम है। इस संदर्भ में, देश को 'डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य' क्रांति के मुहाने पर लाने में आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Digital healthcare has the potential to address the perennial issues pertaining to accessibility and affordability of healthcare in India. In this context, discuss the role of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission in putting the country at the cusp of a 'digital health' revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission seeks to revolutionize healthcare in India by making it digital thus increasing affordability (60% out-of-Pocket Expense) & accessibility (rural reach).

Role of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

① Digital health cards:- Ensure easy transporting & maintenance of health records, Faster claim settlements, etc.

② Tele-consultation like e-Sanjeevani, KIRAN helpline will increase access at no cost.

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(3) Integrated supply chains: to ensure availability of medicines at all times

(4) Smartphone based reminders – natal care, TB medicines, etc.

(5) Preventive healthcare: Warnings based on weather, calamities, etc. Eg:- Dengue precautions during monsoon.

Way Ahead

(1) Integrating AI for faster diagnosis. Eg – AI hub-spoke model for heart attack detection in Gadchiroli

(2) Data Protection Law to safeguard user's privacy.

"Success of nation will depend on what its citizens take two at a time – pills or steps"

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. दक्षिण एशिया से एकमात्र G20 सदस्य के रूप में, भारत के लिए G20 का नेतृत्व वैश्विक स्तर पर दक्षिण एशिया की आवाज को बुलंद करने के लिए एक प्रभावी मंच के तौर पर इस समूह का उपयोग करने हेतु एक आदर्श अवसर है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
As the only G20 member from South Asia, the G20 leadership is an ideal opportunity for India to use it as an effective platform to amplify South Asia's voice at the global stage. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

G20 is a grouping formed in 1999 representing 60% of population, 75% of trade, 80% of world GDP

Opportunity for South Asia's Voice

1. Reform of multi-lateral institutions :- Eg:- Permanent seat to India at UNSC, increased lending by MDBs to region.

2. Region specific concerns :- Environmental threats. Eg:- 22% of disasters in BIMSTEC countries.

3. Terrorism control: Prevalent in Pakistan, Afghanistan & affecting India, Myanmar etc.

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(4) Technological Collaboration: South-Asia can be manufacturing hub provided technology from G20. Eg:- Semi-Conductor in India, Textile in Bangladesh.

(5) Balancing economy with environment :- Through Common But Differentiated Responsibility to ensure South-Asia is not burdened by environmental commitments.

India's Steps

(1) Voice of Global South Summit to understand issues to be voiced.

(2) Calling for end to all forms of terrorism.

G20 can prove to be a right platform to bring global attention towards South Asia to ensure its rightful share in the world.

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10. भारत-यू.ए.ई. CEPA दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करेगा तथा भारत को इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।
The India-UAE CEPA will serve as a catalyst to bolster economic ties between the two countries and give India greater access to the region. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India recently signed a comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with UAE to deepen ties with region.

Bolstering Economic Ties

1. Aim to double trade by 2030.
2. Emirati investment is being evaluated in kashmir.
3. Abolishing of tariffs on key imports/exports.
4. More stable access to India's oil needs.

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Greater Access to Region

1. Needed to Counter China :- Setting foot via Iran - Saudi peace initiatives.

2. Region is stabilizing :- via Abraham, Negev Accords — India needs to shift from bilateral to regional strategy.

3. Enhance Indian Initiatives :- like I2U2 for economic gains. Eg :- 300 MW solar-wind park.

4. Enhanced diaspora: Due to more cooperation.

With US withdrawal from Middle East, India can play a greater role in the region. CEPA, INSTC, I2U2, etc. are steps in the right direction

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11. एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।
A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian courts have pendancy of ~4 Cr cases with ~40% cases more than 5 years old. Further, the courts are seeing new challenges as:-

(A) Dysfunctional Criminal Justice System:

(1) Poor investigation by police. Eg:- Rajasthan High court rebuked police for forcing a rape confession

(2) Lack of courts – police – forensic coordination due to lack of technology.

(3) Lack of awareness among convicts. Eg:- Vishu Tiwari was incarcerated

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unnecessarily for 16 years because he wasn't aware he was eligible for bail.

(B) Ill-considered Legislations

(1) Wrong interpretation: Amendment 102- Supreme Court interpreted as powers to identify BCs only to centre which Parliament Nullified by 105th Amendment.

(2) Buiden through PILs: Farm laws cases as farm laws failed to take people into confidence.

(C) Lack of domain expertise:

(1) New cases like cryptoregulation, ethics of AI, etc. are not included in law syllabus

(2) Tribunals are dysfunctional with

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~ 250 vacancies, lack of infrastructure, etc.

Reforms Needed

Criminal Justice	Legislations	Domain Expertise
① Integrated Criminal Justice System	① Increased use of question hr. (currently ~ 50%)	① Reforming tribunals – transparent selection criteria
② Separation of investigation & L&O for police (Riberio Committee)	② Inviting subject experts whi'd. drafting	② New age syllabus in law school.

Right to justice is fundamental right under Article 21.

The challenges need to be tackled in & out for ensuring justice

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12. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 250 words) 15

52nd Amendement of 1985 inserted 10th schedule into Constitution (Anti-defection) which states that MP/MLA is disqualified

1. He switches party after getting elected.
2. He votes/abstains contrary to whip's direction.

Role in political stability

1. Reduced allegiance switching v/s 1985.
2. Largely governments have had 5 year tenure showing stability.

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(3) Reduced corruption / demand for ministries among MPs.

But, it has also failed

(1) Loopholes :- Large section leaving party. Eg:- Maharashtra case.

(2) Speaker bias: Often towards ruling party. Eg:- Mizoram speaker failed to take action against minister who defected → SC had to intervene.

(3) Frequent changes of state governments. Eg:- Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc.

What is Needed?

(1) Strengthening internal party democracy

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to drive leaders by ideology & not by material gains.

(2) Powers to ECI to decide defection to remove speaker bias.

(3) Voters need to play role & actively voice their resentment to defectors.

Although Anti-Defection has been successful in providing stability, it is high-time to strengthen it more for effective governance.

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13. भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms, which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Inter-state water disputes are prevalent in India due to large agricultural dependence, water security, non-perennial rivers, etc. Article 262 provides for governance through River Boards.

Issues in governance

1. Vote bank politics:- Dispute between Tamil-Nadu - Kerala over Mullaperiyar.

2. Lack of understanding to give & take :- Every state wants maximum share.

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(3) Regionalist party demands:- Eg:- TMC in Bengal claims over Teesta.

(4) Unequal development: Economically backward states wanting dams, canals while others opposing. Eg:- Madhya Pradesh - Maharashtra.

(5) Lack of joint focus on national development.

Mechanisms to resolve governance

(1) River boards:- States should oblige to recommendations

(2) Basing water sharing on scientific basis — need, flow of river, climate conditions, etc.

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③ Imbibing Cooperative federalism :-
to have a more nationalistic view v/s regionalistic.

④ Alternate water sources :- Encouraging Rain water Harvesting, water recycling via AMRUT 2.0, etc.

Providing clean water to all is sine-qua-non (SDG - 6). We need to evolve to co-operative federalism v/s conflictual to ensure equitable distribution of rivers.

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14. उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian constitution is the most voluminous & elaborate constitution in the world. Although, it has borrowed ideals from various constitution, it has many differences.

With USA

1. Fundamental rights - carry arms, property, etc. lacking in Indian constitution.
2. Supreme Court: Judges appointed by President (US) v/s Judiciary in India.
3. Religion: Complete separation of State (USA) v/s equal reforming in India.

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With Srilanka

1. Unicameral (SL) v/s Bicameral houses.
2. Presidential system v/s Parliamentary.
3. Multiple laws (Jaffna, English, Muslim) v/s One common unified law (India).

With Britain

1. Monarchy v/s Republic
2. No concept of shadow cabinet in India.
3. Supremacy of Parliament (UK) v/s Supremacy of Constitution (India).

With Japan

1. Constitutional monarchy v/s republic
2. Unitary system v/s federalism

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in India.

(3) Judges appointed by legislature v/s by judiciary in India.

However, similiarities exist

(1) Concept of Liberty, Equality (France)

(2) Strong lower house (Japan).

(3) Concurrent list, joint sittings (Austrialia).

Indian constitution has been formulated keeping in mind the diversity while ensuring the unity & integrity of the country.

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15. मुफ्त उपहार, विशेष रूप से चुनावों से पहले, समाज के लिए लाभकारी होने की बजाय अधिक हानिकारक हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में युक्तिसंगत तर्क दीजिए।

Freebies, especially ahead of elections, do more harm than good to the society. Do you agree? Give logical arguments in support of your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Freebies are goods & services given to public as free by political parties to sway votes. Eg:- Punjab govt. giving Rs 1000/month to women.

More harm than good

① Debt stress: Creates public debt on states which is often unsustainable. Eg:- Debt to GDP at 70% (PB), 50% (RJ), etc.

② Complacency in voters: To get free goods, 'ask their price' — inhibits free & fair participation in democracy.

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(3) Distorts markets: Often the goods are of poor quality leading to failure of markets.

(4) Slippery slope :- Once started, freebies in every elections have to be more.

(5) Environmental damage: free water & electricity = incessant use of pumps/ ACs, etc. Eg:- Delhi, Punjab's free electricity upto 300 units.

However, they can be empowering

(1) Women empowerment: Maharashtra government's 50% concession in public transport — women ridership increased by 50%.

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(2) Improving health, education outcomes:
Schemes like ICDS, MDM have reduced stunting by 32%.

Way Ahead

(1) Categorizing goods into merit & non-merit goods.

(2) Voter awareness through systematic Voter Education Programme to not get swayed.

(3) State funding of elections (Indrajit Committee).

Freebies can be helpful only if they have long-term positive impact on society. ~~States~~ Parties need to avoid short-sighted behaviour to ensure India is developed country by 2047.

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16. भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को बदलने के लिए शुरू किए गए स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के मिश्रित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस मिशन को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Smart Cities Mission, which was launched to change the urban landscape of India has produced mixed results. Discuss. Also, highlight the challenges faced in executing the Mission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart Cities Mission launched in 2015 seeked to make 100 cities smart — digital public services, cycling tracks, water supply, sanitation, proper waste management, etc.

Mixed Results

Success

1. ~64% of ~7800 projects on track.
2. Improved financing. Eg:- Municipal bonds.
3. Achievements like

Failures

1. Disparity - some cities at 100% utilization while some < 20%.
2. Major focus on urban infra while

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Indore securing 'water +' status

(4) Digital Services:-
Eg:- DigiThane app of Thane city.

Focus areas like environment, social infra lacking.

(3) Missed deadline of 2020.

Challenges Faced

(1) COVID pandemic - delayed execution.

(2) Overlapping agencies - Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Municipal Corporation, District authorities, etc.

(3) Digital divide: Creating wedge between digitally aware citizens v/s unaware citizens.

(4) Positions of Municipal Corporations:-
Debt-laden, low internal resource

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generation (<S.J.) – Municipal Performance Index.

(5) Land acquisition issues :- To remove encroachments, slums, etc.

Way Ahead

(1) Categorisation of cities into achievers - under performers – sharing of best practices

(2) More execution devolution to local bodies with SPV only supervising.

50% of India's population is expected to be urbanized by 2050 (Census 2011). Smart Cities Mission can ensure quality of life to its citizens

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17. यह तर्क दिया गया है कि भारत में उद्यमिता परिवेश के समक्ष विद्यमान विभिन्न बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत के भविष्य को इसके उद्यमियों द्वारा आकार दिए जाने की संभावना है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
It has been argued that despite several hurdles faced by the entrepreneurship ecosystem in India, the future of India is likely to be shaped by its entrepreneurs. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Entrepreneurs are set of people who start their own business to solve issues of the society while creating jobs. India is 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world (World Bank).

Hurdles faced by Entrepreneurships

1. Regulatory :- Complex laws like labour laws, plethora of clearances.
2. Economical: Lack of funding in initial stages.
3. Social: Society expects youths to take stable jobs v/s explore via entrepreneurship.

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(4) Lack of mentorship for product development, marketing, etc.

(5) Disparity between metros v/s tier-1 & tier-2 cities.

Entrepreneurs Shaping India's Future

(1) Revamping education :- Byju's has reached every nook & corner of India

(2) Providing healthcare : NeoDocs providing instant diagnostic kits in rural Nashik

(3) Empowering woman : 44% of Startup founder / co-founder are women.

(4) Job-creation in tier-2/3 cities :- 45% startups in these cities like

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Bhopal, Nagpur, etc.

(5) Global attraction: Indian startups are attracting FDIs — 100+ unicorns currently

Way Ahead

(1) Creating district incubation hubs to nurture startups at district level.

(2) Embibing entreprenuerial spirit in school through NEP-2020.

As India reaps its demographic dividend, startups/entrepreneurs can help in increasing GDP while simultaneously creating jobs

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18. हालांकि, 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढाओ' योजना ने लैंगिक भेदभाव पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, लेकिन यह खराब कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के कारण वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-need attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Beti Bacha, Beti Padhao scheme was launched to address the falling sex-ratio in India between 2001 – 2011.

Attention to Gender Discrimination

1. Various advertisements on TV/ radio formulated to spread awareness.
2. Campaigns can like painting walls of schools, urban areas undertaken.
3. Brought the topic of gender discrimination – low health, education of girls in public discourse.

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Failure to Yield Results

1. Son-Meta Preference continues (Economic Survey). Sex ratio at birth at ~~956~~ 929.
2. Female infanticide increased in Maharashtra in 2017-2022 v/s 2012-17.
3. Health outcomes remain poor :- Every 2nd girl is anaemic.

Reasons - Poor Implementation, Monitoring

1. 80% of funds of scheme were spent in advertisements.
2. Low grass-root level awareness, person-person connect - focus more on mass campaigns.
3. Lack of measurement of outcomes in quantifiable way.

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Way Ahead

With enough awareness, now there is need for action :-

1. Ensuring Future avenues. Eg:- Higher education for girls
2. Spreading awareness about girl's rights, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), etc.

"No country can truly flourish if it stifles its women & deprives itself of contribution of half of its population"

— Michelle Obama.

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19. दक्षिण-पश्चिम हिंद महासागर में सुरक्षा खतरों के स्वरूप और उनकी बारंबारता में वृद्धि के मद्देनजर, इस क्षेत्र में लघु द्वीपीय विकासशील देशों (SIDS) के संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As security threats increase in form and frequency in the South-West Indian Ocean, discuss the role played by India in relation to small island developing states (SIDS) in the region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Small - Island Developing States (SIDS) are group of island nations in South-West Indian Ocean - Small in size but significant in terms of strategic importance.

Fig 1: SW Indian Ocean & few SIDS.

Increased Security Threat

(1) Increased piracy :- Due to instability

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in countries like Somalia.

(2) China dominance: Setting up military base in Djibouti, Sudan, etc.

(3) Environmental Security :- Rise in sea level, ~~low~~ submerging of country's parts.

(4) Economical Security :- Low productivity of fishes, difficult oil & gas exploration.

(5) Social security :- Submerging of cultivable land → food insecurity.

(6) Geo-politics :- US, China, India, etc. trying to establish dominance in Indo-Pacific.

Steps by India

(1) IRIS :- Infrastructure for resillent Island States seeks to build

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disaster resilient infrastructure.

(2) Bilateral relations :- Greater Male Connectivity Project in Maldives, Sugar agreement with Madagascar.

(3) Establishing Missions :- in SIDS.

(4) Colombo Security Conclave :- With Maldives, Sri-Lanka with Seychelles as observer.

(5) SAGAR initiative :- Ensuring maritime security in Indian Ocean.

SIDS can be very helpful due to their large EEZ, contributions in the UN to ensure India rises as global power.

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20. चूंकि भारत अपने पड़ोस की पुनः कल्पना कर रहा है, इसलिए उप-क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से सीमा-पार कनेक्टिविटी तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
As India re-imagines its neighbourhood, cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming increasingly vital. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)15

India is re-imagining its neighborhood through policies like 'Neighborhood First', 'Act East', etc.

New areas of cooperation

1. Energy:- South-Asian Grid, diesel pipeline to Bangladesh.
2. Neighbors as connection to other areas. Eg:- Afghanistan to Central Asia, Myanmar to ASEAN, etc.
3. Building cooperation in light of China's BRI.

Need for Cross-Border Connectivity

1. Improve trade relations:- Maitri Setu

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between India - Bangladesh.

(2) Strengthening people connect: Railway line between Jaynagar - Kuitha.

(3) Access to resources :- Hydrocarbons of Central Asia via Afghanistan.

(4) Geo-strategic : Challenging China's BRI by own infra-projects. Eg : Chabahar as challenge to Gwadar.

(5) Bypassing hostile Neighbours :- INSTC seeks to bypass Pakistan to provide India access to Eurasia.

Challenges

(1) Slow execution : Thailand - Myanmar - India highway way behind timelines.

(2) Political instability :- In neighbours like Sri-Lanka, Myanmar, etc.

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③ China's influence :- Almost all neighbors in China's BRI & debt-trap. Eg:- $62 billion debt of Pakistan.

Way Ahead

① Building Brand India :- By timely execution of projects.

② Gujral Doctrine :- To give as much as you can to neighbors without reciprocity.

Connectivity will play a key-role in India's neighborhood policies - PM's vision like Coastal Shipping Ecosystem (BIMSTEC), etc. can pave way for a well-integrated region.